

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

The Organ of the Provision and Meat Industries of the United States.

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ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST Department of Agriculture  
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Fischer Mills Pure Spices

H. E. Stürcke & Co., Chemists. See page 24.

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**ICE PLANTS** by both the **CAN** and **PLATE** Systems.  
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HAMMOND, IND. AND SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

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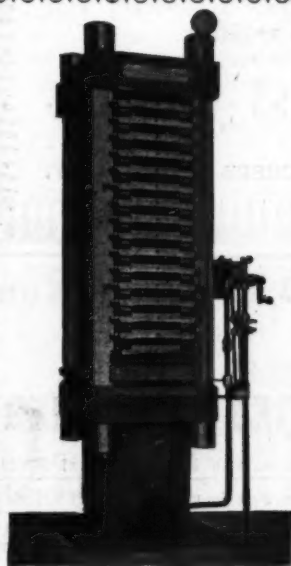
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COIN SPECIAL BRANDS OF  
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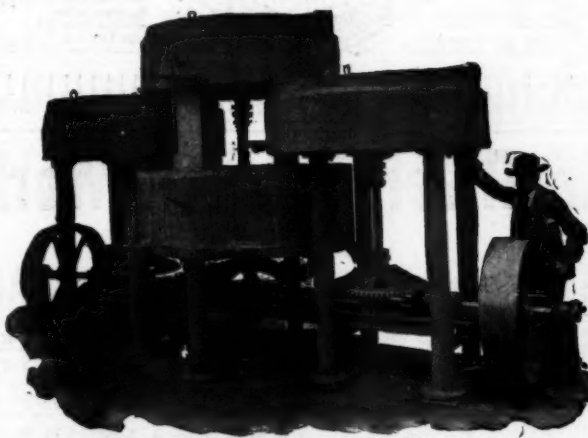
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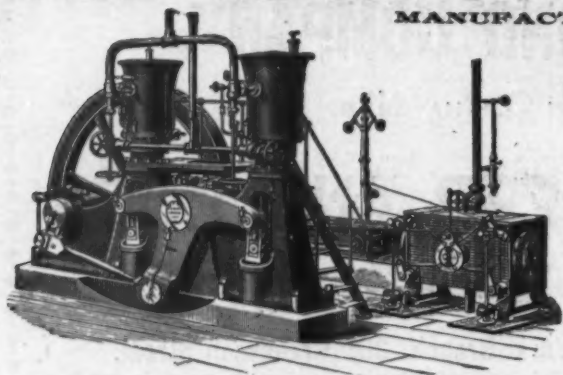
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Machines of Any Desired Capacity from 1 Ton to 500 Tons.  
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in Quality  
and Price.

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to lead the procession  
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ROBERT WHITEHILL,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

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to 500 Tons  
Capacity.

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## Corliss Engines

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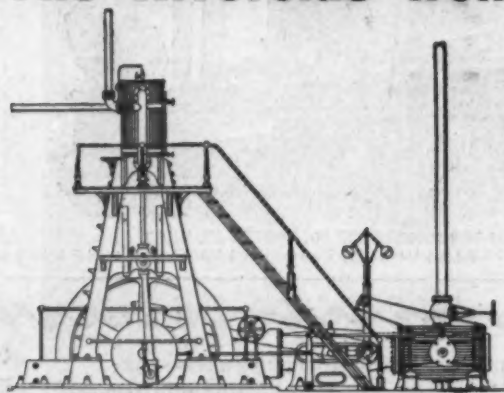
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## ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY

of any Size or Capacity, on the Compression Principle, also Manufacturers of SPECIAL  
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We contract for the EQUIP-  
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Reid Bros. Packing Co., Kansas City, Kan.	2	70-ton	"
Omaha Brewing Association, Omaha, Nebraska	1	75-ton	"
Kansas City Ice and Cold Storage Co., Kansas City, Mo.	1	100-ton	"
Kansas City Ice and Cold Storage Co., Kansas City, Mo.	1	150-ton	"
Ryan & Richardson, Leavenworth, Kan.	1	100-ton	"
Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.	1	50-ton	"
Jacob Dold Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo.	1	70-ton	"

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Manufacturers of... "Centripetal" Refrigerating and Ice Making Apparatus.

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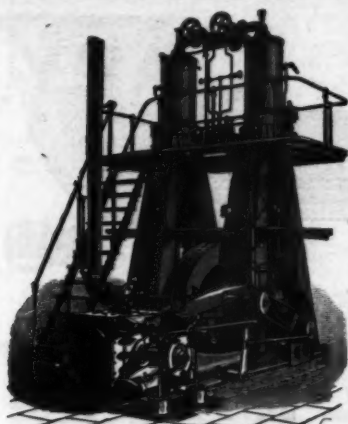
Office, 11 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Send for Circular and Estimates.



Works, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.





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ESTABLISHED 1853.  
INCORPORATED 1885.

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H. B. STRICKLER, Treasurer.  
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A. H. HUTCHINSON, Manager Ice  
& Refrigerating Machine Dept.

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**Corliss Steam Engines. Ice Making Machinery.**

**High Speed Engines. Steam Boilers.**

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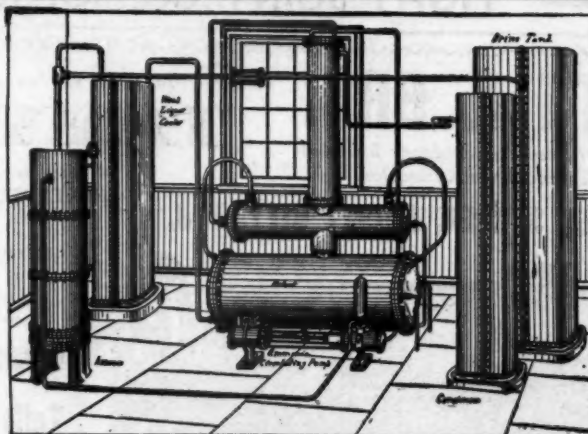
Simplest. Best. Lowest Price.

**CONDUCT  
ICE-MAKING  
OR  
REFRIGERATING  
MACHINE.**

Uses Less Fuel, Than Any .....  
Uses Less Water, .... Other System

BUILT BY  
**STEELE & CONDUCT,**  
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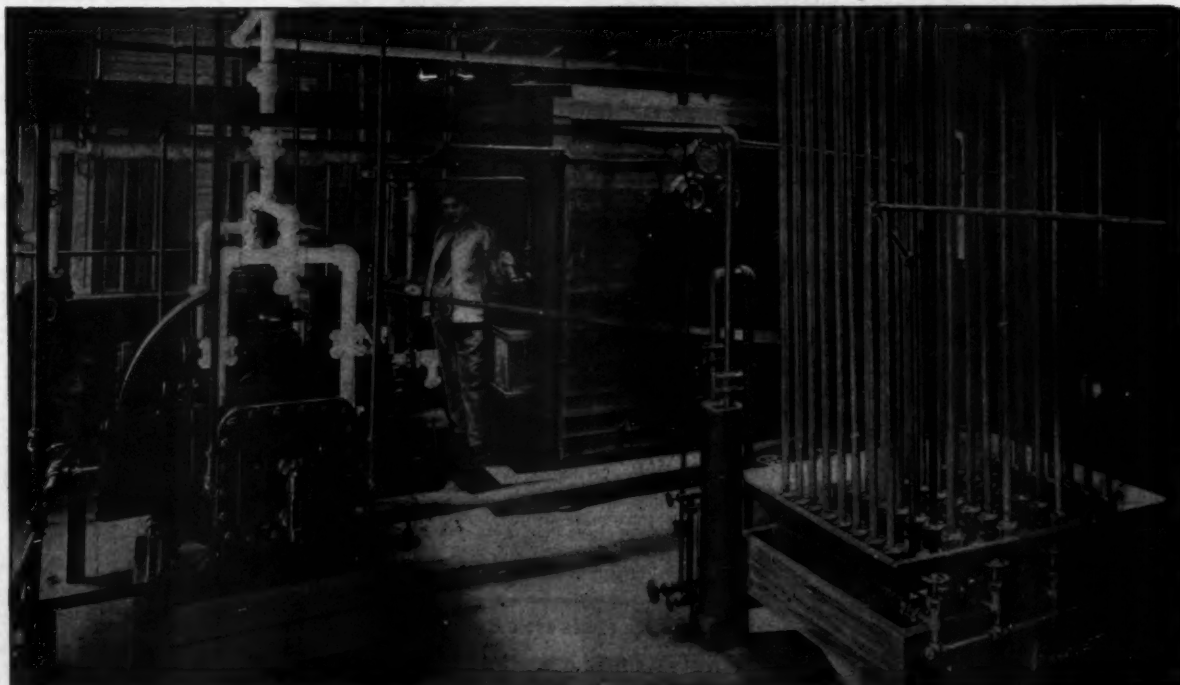
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SOLICITED.



(PATENTED). CUT REPRESENTS ENTIRE PLANT.

## REFERENCE LIST.

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THE NEW YORK BISCUIT CO.,  
Cracker Mfg., New York City, N. Y.  
WALLACE & CO., Confectioners,  
New York, N. Y.  
CENTRAL LARD CO., Lard Refiners,  
New York, N. Y.  
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Jersey City, N. J.  
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Jersey City, N. J.  
D. FULLERTON & CO., Slaughterers,  
Paterson, N. J.  
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Seabright, N. J.  
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STORAGE CO., General Cold Storage,  
Trenton, N. J.  
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Mfg. Ice, Petersburg, Va.  
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COOKE BROS., Oil Works,  
Elizabeth, N. J.  
HOTEL MARGARET, Brooklyn, N. Y.



Last week this space contained a cut of the meat room of the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill., and referred to the new refrigerating plant which had been installed. The above shows it fully. The compressor is belted from the small engine in the back ground and hides the brine pump which is near the brine tank. The Condenser is of the vertical evaporative type, economical of water and easily handled. Such a plant is efficient, durable and convenient.

**WESTINGHOUSE, CHURCH, KERR & COMPANY,**

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**ENGINEERS.**

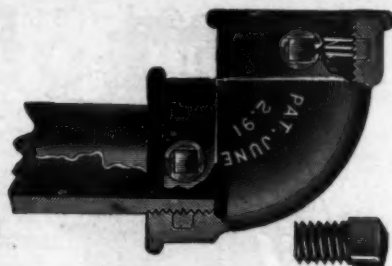
PITTSBURG, Westinghouse Building.  
CHICAGO, 171 La Salle Street.

# TIGHT JOINT

MALLEABLE IRON

AMMONIA

# FITTINGS



For ICE &amp; REFRIGERATING MACHINES

## NEVER LEAK.

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MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT IMPROVED FERTILIZER

Manufacturers and Designers of Special Machinery for Oleo  
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FERTILIZERS, CHEMICAL WORKS,  
and all other purposes.

Odorless in Operation. Give universal satisfaction

THE SMITH

## Deodorizing Condenser

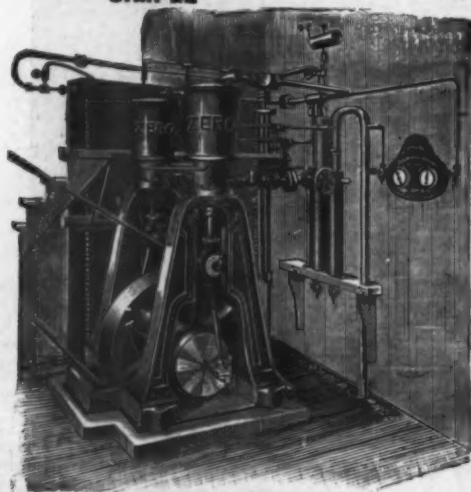
Tallow Rendering Tanks,  
Lard Coolers, etc.Used in the leading Packing-Houses  
and Abattoirs and by the principal  
Butchers throughout  
the country.SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND  
PRICE LISTS.

SMITH'S FERTILIZER DRYER.

## ZERO SIMPLE

Factory: DERBY, CONN.  
Refrigerating and Ice Machines for all purposes, of the most  
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## ZERO COMPACT



Style of a 4 to 20 ton machine.

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575 EIGHTH AVENUE,  
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Gentlemen: Your inquiry in regard to my refrigerating machine at hand. I can say that it has given me perfect satisfaction. During the summer months I run it from 7 A. M. until 7 P. M. all week days except Saturdays, on which day I run it until 11 P. M., as I close my market at 12 o'clock midnight. I do not run it on Sundays. From Saturday night until Monday morning the temperatures in the coolers raise from one to two degrees. One of your best improvements is your storage system, and I would not consider any refrigerating machine for a retail market complete without it.

FOR PRICES AND OTHER PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

## ZERO Refrigerating Machine Co.

203 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



Style of a 1/2 to 4-ton machine.

## ZERO ECONOMICAL

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2 PACKAGES FOR 5 CENTS.

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ARMOUR'S WHITE FLOATING SOAP IS A SURE SELLER. Name is good, quality is good, and price is right.



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## THE FRED W. WOLF CO.

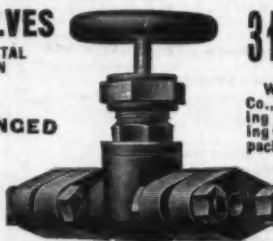
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### OUR GLOBE VALVES

ALL HAVE THE SOFT METAL  
SEAT AS IS SHOWN IN  
SECTIONAL VIEW.

SQUARE FLANGED  
ROUND FLANGED  
OVAL FLANGED  
GLAND END  
SCREWED END  
STRAIGHT AND ANGLE

Send for New Catalog  
No. 5 of Ammonia Fittings.



GLAND END.

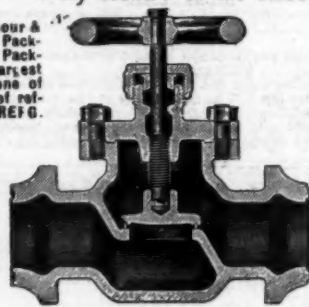
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## Linde Ice AND Refg. Machine

3100 "LINDES" are in actual operation in every country on the Globe.

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DIRECT EXPANSION  
and BRINE PIPING.



SECTIONAL VIEW.

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and Factory....

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E. 94th St., New York.

SOUTHEASTERN BRANCH.  
E. E. Egan, 819 Equitable  
Building, Atlanta, Ga.

SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH.  
E. P. Maddox, Fort Worth,  
Texas.

WESTERN BRANCH.  
Clot & Meese, 167 Fremont  
St., San Francisco, Cal.

139 to 143 Rees St., Foot of CHICAGO, U.S.A.



## The National Ammonia Company, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE RECOGNIZED  
STANDARD OF QUALITY  
THROUGHOUT THE  
WORLD.



ABSOLUTELY DRY AND PURE.

OUR GOODS CAN BE HAD OF THE FOLLOWING:

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BALTIMORE.—Wm. Mitchell.  
WILMINGTON.—Delaware Chemical Co.  
HOUSTON.—Joe. W. Davis Oil Co.  
MILWAUKEE.—Chas. Baumbach Co.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Pacific Ammonia & Chemical Co.—Geo. Herrmann.  
KANSAS CITY.—Wm. H. Jennings.  
ST. LOUIS.—Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.—Larkin & Scheffer.  
CHICAGO.—A. Magnus' Sons.—Fuller & Fuller Co.  
BUFFALO.—East Copper & Sheet Iron Co.

CINCINNATI.—Herman Goepper & Co.  
CLEVELAND.—Cleveland Commercial Co.  
BOSTON.—Lyons & Alexander Co.  
PITTSBURGH.—Union Storage Co.  
NEW ORLEANS.—L. N. Brunswick.  
DETROIT.—Michigan Ammonia Works.  
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## THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

For the first time in many months; in fact, since the appearance of the yellow fever epidemic, the markets for lard and provisions have shown a firm undertone and an upward tendency. "How long is it going to last?" and "Will it last at all?" are the two questions which are on everybody's lips, and the office of "The National Provisioner" has been asked these questions many times during the week by way of cable, telegram, mail and telephone. If natural conditions count for anything; if the laws of supply and demand still govern the markets and decide the prices, then firm and slightly advancing markets may be looked for in the immediate future. Lard, as well as provisions (with the exception, possibly, of hams), have shown strength in all quarters. The consumptive demand and the retail cash trade in this country are large, while the European Continent has purchased largely and will continue to buy. England is holding back some on account of continued liberal receipts in the American hog markets, but in view of the local consumptive demand just mentioned the receipts are not too large, and furthermore the stock coming to market has generally been unfinished and of poor quality. Our English cousins will come in and help us to hold, if not to advance, the market. We look for firm prices in the immediate future. Margins of profit are so small at present that it hardly pays the packer to cut, so a somewhat higher range ought to be established to pay the packer for his patience and trouble.

## AMERICAN AND GERMAN ENTERPRISE.

It is reported that some German producers, aided by the agrarians, are again striving to have the duties on American products increased. The butchers and the meat dealers of Berlin complain that several millions of dollars' worth of meats were imported into Germany last year from the United States, and at prices with which they were unable to compete. In spite of restricting American meats and meat products they cannot compete with them. Now they are endeavoring to persuade the government to open the frontiers to the free importation of animals and meats from European countries, and to restrict by all practicable means the import of meats from the United States, which is steadily increasing year by year.

While the restriction against the importation of live cattle may continue, and the trade in American meats be surrounded with annoying and costly formalities, the important question of food imports into Germany is one in which the interests of their own people will constrain the German authorities to resist the agrarian demand for prohibitive measures. There cannot be any combination between European nations to make the cost of food permanently dear. The lesson which they are learning from our country is to cheapen the cost of production while improving the quality of products. The contest will narrow down ultimately to one of comparative resources, economy in manufacture and skillful enterprise in selling, and in all these the United States has nothing to fear. With the most modern and improved machinery, the most efficient labor, ample capital and a well organized system, the United States fixes new standards in cheapness of production. Here is the keynote of the situation! Competition, not restriction, should be the watchword of the Germans. As long as they spend their thought and time in devising new methods of taxation on American meats, so long will the astute American brain strive to cheapen the cost of production to meet this higher tariff. Consequently the German tariff benefits the American producer, and it makes the pinnacle

to be reached by the Germans even higher. They should at once strive to emulate the Americans in their present methods. They should increase their capital, improve their systems, buy machinery, especially of American make, as it is the cheapest and the best. Competition will sharpen and become more determined as processes are improved and the economy of production brought more and more nearly upon equal terms. The contest will be one between natural resources and the inventive capacity to economize labor, reduce freights and save waste of material. When they accomplish this they can compete with American meats. Until they do, they are badly handicapped. Competition is the life of trade, as restriction is the death. The former conduces to an amicable feeling between nations—a result much to be desired. The latter promotes bickering and retaliation—which is much to be regretted. We look forward to that greatly-to-be-desired day when these things will be better understood, and trade relations will be as amicable as honest competition alone can make it.

## THE SUPPRESSION OF BUTTERINE.

Within a comparatively short time farmers and country legislators have succeeded in suppressing butterine to such an extent that the packinghouses of the United States, with few exceptions, have found it advisable to discontinue the manufacture of a pure and wholesome food product. Very few firms in the United States are willing to submit to all the chicanery and annoyance which the various States have put in the way of manufacturers of oleomargarine. The farmers are triumphant and rural legislators have earned the thanks of their constituents.

If as is frequently the case after a prolonged warfare, the victors wish to show some liberality to the vanquished, if generosity should prevail towards those heroes who still manufacture butterine, then we would strongly advocate a reduction of the retailer's tax from \$48 to \$6, or even \$12, since there are a great number of small stores throughout the country for whom a tax of \$48 is as prohibitive as one of \$500 would be.

Just as a fair interpretation of the laws demand that the license to sell should carry with it the possibility to pay the license. This country would be well off if nothing worse or more unwholesome than butterine were sold for consumption. Why do the farmers not agitate against the sale of cheap whisky? A successful campaign in this direction would certainly enhance the price of hard cider, and thus, again, help the farmer. Here is an opening for the rural legislator.

## ARGUMENTS FOR MEAT EATING.

An exchange says: "No man who lives on meat was ever known to lick his wife or ask for a divorce. Adam got into a row right off, because he had no hog meat, butter or black bass. Napoleon lost Waterloo because the allied forces had bacon for breakfast the morning of the fight. The French had vegetable soup. The South had to give in at Appomattox because they were out of meat. No war can be successfully waged without hog meat. Americans are the most frisky people on earth, because they eat the most hog meat. Ingalls would have gone back to the Senate had he not lived on oatmeal, baked apples and blind robins. A vegetable diet woman is as cold and clammy and unlovable as a turnip. If you wish to put roses in the cheeks of your girls, vitality in their every motion and brains in their head, feed them meat. If you want your boy to get a job and hold it, and to the front and amount to something give him bacon grease, ham fat or tallow three times a day. The world is full of cranks who are always getting up some new fad about hay soup and corn fodder tea."



## PROVISIONS AND LARD. WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tea, pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

**MORE CONFIDENT, GENERALLY HIGHER AND MORE ACTIVE MARKETS—INCREASED OUTSIDE INTERESTS—PACKERS READIER BUYERS—CASH DEMANDS IMPROVING.**

There have been for several days almost steadily hardening markets. There have been no advances by leaps but rather a drawing away gradually from old figures by improvements of 5 to 10 per 100, while small reactions have been less frequent and of smaller consequence. There has been no question that the lighter hog receipts than have been looked for have been at the bottom of the stronger sentiment, since cash demands for the products had not reached for a few days the remarkably large volume they had shown previously for some time, although it must be said that these cash demands at the close are again enlarging and may soon come up to the high point period in their extent. The receipts of hogs while under expectations in numbers and quality may indicate only a conservative feeling on the part of the farmers over their marketing rather than that the supply back has been overestimated. It is hard for a good portion of the trade to believe that the hogs are not in the country to the extent that had been looked for when well recognized conditions are taken into consideration. The belief is more that the mild winter has permitted the fattening of the hogs, and that as it is more profitable to the farmers to put the grain into the hogs that the supplies are perhaps held back for that purpose, while the farmers are as well under the impression that a later period of the year will show higher prices for the products under the admitted steady enormous wants of all export markets, and that hogs will in consequence be benefited in price with the added profit from their heavier weights. It must be recollected that the farmers have made money this year from some of their crops, and that they are now in better position than in several years to work upon any theory that they may have that they can get a little more for some of their products by holding, and particularly in the respect of hogs in the unsatisfactory price for corn. It is quite probable that there will not be any remarkably large run of hogs in the near future to the Western marketable centers, except as there should be some sudden spurt in their prices, and then they may be let out temporarily in fuller degree than formerly, while the reduced supplies of hogs have put the products up in price, and invited more confident speculation in them they have as well advanced the prices of the swine and the packers' profits are upon essentially the recent comparatively narrow basis. Of course, the impressions entertained concerning the more restricted offering of hogs does not account for the unsatisfactory weights of the animals now arriving, although they have not fallen off in that respect from the previous week, and the contention is made that if the hogs are back to the liberal degree claimed that there would not at present be so many pigs and medium weight animals arriving. The average weight of the hogs at Chicago last week was 233 lb, but this was the same as in the previous week; but for the corresponding week last year the weight averaged 252 lb. A Western paper does not believe for its general information that the hog supplies for the month of January will run over 750,000 head, against 763,

900 head a year ago, 707,692 head in 1896 and 878,175 head in 1895.

However the products have accumulated this month, although no estimates are as yet at hand of the Chicago stocks. Whatever possible increase of stocks at the West, there is no doubt that the winter packing will wind up showing more easily controlled stocks for higher prices than usual, and it is only a question just how much of an advance the foreign markets will stand, or as to whether they will stand any advance at all so far as relates to their taking supplies as liberally as must be counted upon for a healthy condition of the situation and as outside of that which might be brought about temporarily by speculative manipulation. It is quite certain that as prices crept upward latterly for the products there set in modified buying interests for outside, although this has been followed this week by more activity on export account; yet the movements are not even now approaching those extraordinary quantities taken a little while since. It looks as though it would be necessary to keep alive export wants to the fullest degree for the permanency of any materially better prices which may come with the spring months, as with the consideration that if the hogs are back in the country, which seems probable, that their marketing will extend to a later period than usual in the desire to hold them for better conditions, and that there will be steadily fair but not particularly large receipts right along for some few weeks yet.

There have been some large blocks of lard taken for the Continent this week, and more meats have been absorbed by the Continent and United Kingdom markets, but there is no question but that the deficient offering of ocean freight room and its strong rates in part interferes with the outward flow of stuff and prompts foreign buyers to work closer on orders. The Southern and Southwestern demands at the West have slightly enlarged this week, and in some respects the movements in these channels are quite satisfactory in extent, although there is naturally some conservatism in the buying through the higher prices that have been existing. The point about the speculative trading this week has been periodically the temper among the outsiders to take hold, and showing the belief among them that the market could advance at least temporarily on efforts of the packers, with the basis in the smaller supplies of hogs. The packers themselves have given good support to the firmer tendency, in their readiness to take hold of larger lines of the May options, and of ribs and lard, their buying has been of much more consequence. Yet at the same time on the top notches there has been shown more of a disposition to spill out holdings and take in profits, and there was indicated the feeling that it were better to take advantage of certainties than possibilities from the effects of any sudden rush forward of hog supplies. Underlying all of this, however, has been the significant fact that the undertone of the position has been decidedly healthier, and that it has been accompanied by a gradual growth of cash demands, which had been interfered with for a few days through the beginning of the hardening tendency. The New York trading has been livelier in meats. The near sections have taken pickled shoulders, hams and bellies more closely to the offerings; bellies have hardened in price, but other cuts have been held at just steady figures. The Havana markets have naturally done less in bellies and backs as well as in lard after their recent enormous takings, but they are steadily getting full supplies upon the old contracts, and there is now difficulty in getting freight room on the crowded accommodation by the shipments from this port. There has been something further done in clear bellies, however,

here as well as in city lard through the week for that direction and at well sustained prices. The Continent demand for refined lard in New York has been of a steady, moderate volume, without especial briskness at any time; pure lard has been taken here more by the pressers and exporters than by shippers, and most of it in tanks. The compound lard trading has not been influenced by the stronger tendency of pure lard, notwithstanding it has hardly changed in price; yet the orders for it have been of a very conservative order for a few days, even from the home trade, although the belief is that it must shortly show more animated trading. There is, however, more of a movement in the compound at the West, and where the market prices have steady support.

The position at the West looks even more as though the packers would like to realize close to the recent advanced prices, and that their increased offerings were tending to weaken the position. At the same time there was no marked pressure, although the outsiders were as well becoming more cautious with a feeling that the top of the market for the present had been seen, and that if the packers attempted to unload much of their holdings from their recent holdings that a decline would come about.

The Cincinnati Price Current makes the hog packing for the week as 475,000 head, against 490,000 head corresponding week last year.

On Thursday, Chicago sent along dispatches estimating its stocks for the close of the month as 20,000 barrels pork (increase 8,000 barrels), 165,000 tierces lard (increase 30,000 tierces), 25,000,000 lb ribs (increase 6,000,000 lb).

The exports from the Atlantic ports last week were not much greater than those of last year at the same time, and bore out the reports of the decreasing movements that had been referred to within a month; they were for the week: 6,508 barrels pork; 12,933,478 lb lard, and 20,263,479 lb meats, while for the corresponding week last year they were 3,207 barrels pork; 11,637,379 lb lard, and 19,169,529 lb meats. The Chicago shipments were for last week: 2,618 barrels pork; 4,114,670 lb lard, and 12,943,118 lb meats against same week last year, 4,016 barrels pork; 6,611,056 lb lard, and 13,175,287 lb meats.

In beef, while there is rather more moving out to exporters, it is brought about by the lower prices quoted latterly; this applies to city extra India mess, of which the shippers have bought 400 tierces more at \$15.50 and that appears to be outside for nice lots; while other lots are quoted at 15.00, and here and there special lots held a little higher. The barreled grades are under a steady, fair trading, and are well supported in price, with 1,200 packages sold. The city extra India mess range from \$15@15.50; barreled beef quoted at \$8@8.50 for mess, \$9@10 for packet, and \$10.50@11.50 for family. In beef hams there is a fair trading with smokers, with well sustained and higher prices, with \$23 quoted for car lots.

The moving features on the several days of the week were as follows: On Saturday (Jan. 22), receipts of hogs West, 40,000 head, including 12,200 head at Chicago; same day last year, 46,000 head and 19,000 head, respectively. There were then expected for the ensuing week hog receipts at Chicago of 170,000 head, including 38,000 at Chicago. The products opened with a stronger tone on higher hogs, but selling began by the "pit" and in the way of realizing, and which caused a decline. At the inside figures there was picking up of all that was offered by the packers, and the tone became stronger.

On Monday, receipts of hogs West were only 58,000 head, including 29,000 head at Chicago, where the market was active and



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5c. higher; last year, receipts, 64,700 head and 38,300 head, respectively. The products turned stronger on the smaller hog supplies than looked for; pork, lard and ribs opened 2c. higher, while the close showed an advance for the day of 10¢@12c. for pork and 7 points for lard and ribs. Swift bought ribs and tried to sell pork against them. Lard at the close showed the best undertone of strength. The cash trading was improving, although it was not up to its recent large proportions. As the market turns to a stronger tendency and especially as the hog receipts keep under expectations, the outsiders are showing more interest on the long side. At the inside figures the Cudahy interests took substantially all of the offerings and checked the local pit traders over short selling. Armour got some of the offerings, especially of ribs.

On Tuesday, the receipts of hogs were 78,000 head, including 23,000 head at Chicago, with prices barely steady; last year, same day, receipts, 64,800 head and 20,700 head, respectively. The products opened 2 points lower on pork, and easy and unchanged on lard and ribs, closing at an advance for the day of 10¢@12c. for pork, lard and ribs. At the opening some of the packers were sellers on the increased receipts of hogs, especially of lard and ribs; the outside trade was very light; afterward the packers became buyers, while the cash trade was fair, and this brought about the advance. Armour bought at the inside prices, as also Cudahy; G. W. Stone was probably the best buyer of ribs and Barrett bought pork. The disposition on the part of Armour and Cudahy seems to be on every reaction, while it is believed that if the hogs should show in somewhat larger numbers that the strength would be fairly well sustained. There was a sale of 10,000 tierces cash lard reported, made by Armour to Fitziana, the Hamburg buyer, and that 8,000 tierces May lard had been bought against the sale.

On Wednesday, the receipts of hogs were 63,000 head, including 14,000 head at Chicago, with their prices 5 and 10 higher; last year, same day, receipts, 70,400 head and 28,800 head, respectively. The products opened unchanged all around, and closed at a loss of 2 to 5 points for the day. There was a little more of a disposition to realize since the advance had been very fair for a few days, and the market was a little more crowded with offerings than it could stand, although no important decline would be permitted with the present temper of packers. It was reported that Baldwin-Gurney had bought 2,000,000 lb ribs, and that Wolff, Boyd and others had sold.

On Thursday the opening was rather easy, followed by a decline of 7c. for pork and 2 to 5 points for lard, but subsequently reacting a little with narrow fluctuations through to the close. The packers were trying to sell while they found conservative buying. Cudahy was offering ribs openly. The hog supplies were not larger, but there was the feeling that as there had been a very fair advance for a few days that the securing of profits was in order, while the outside trade did not look as though it could stand much of a pressure in supporting prices. At the close the best prices of the day prevailed, and 5 to 7 points higher than the opening. Receipts of hogs West, 750,000 head, including 26,000 head at Chicago, with prices 5c. lower; last year, same day, receipts, 70,900 head and 27,900 head, respectively.

Prices throughout the week were on Saturday (Jan. 22) at Chicago, pork: January closed at 9.65; May opened at 9.80, was down to 9.70 bid, up to 9.77, closed at 9.77. Lard: January opened at 4.70, was afterward at 4.67, closed at 4.67; May opened at 4.80, was afterwards at 4.77, closed at 4.80; July

opened at 4.87@4.90, was at 4.87, closed at 4.87 bid. Ribs: January closed at 4.70 nominal; May opened at 4.82, was afterward at 4.77 bid, closed at 4.80@4.82; July closed at 4.90 nominal. In New York, Western steam lard was at 5.00; sales of 75 tierces city at 4.70; of pork, 200 barrels mess sold at 9.50 @9.75.

On Monday, at Chicago, pork: January opened at 9.72, closed at 9.77 nominal; May opened at 9.85, was afterward at 9.82, up to 9.90, back to 9.82, up to 9.90, closed at 9.87 @9.90; July opened at 10.02, afterward sold at 10.00, closed at 10.00. Lard: January opened at 4.72, closed at 4.75; May opened at 4.82, sold to and closed at 4.85; July opened at 4.92, sold to 4.95, closed at 4.95 asked. Ribs: January closed at 4.85; May opened at 4.85, sold afterward at 4.87, down to 4.82, closed at 4.87 bid; July closed at 4.95 bid. In New York, sale of 250 tierces Western steam on spot at 5.02½; 150 tierces city steam at 4.70; 2 tanks Western at 4.72. Refined at 5.25 for Continent; 5.00 for South America; 6.75 for ditto, kegs. Compound at 4¼@4½. Mess pork was higher, with 400 barrels sold in lots for export at 9.75@10.00; family mess at 10.50@11.75; short clear at 10.00@11.00. Hogs at 4¼@5½. In city cut meats, sales of 2,000 pickled shoulders at 4½; 1,800 pickled hams at 7@7½; 6,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 5¼; 3,000 lb ditto, 10 lb average, at 5¢ and 8,000 lb ditto, 14 lb average, at 5½. Hogs at 4¼@5½.

On Tuesday, at Chicago, pork opened at 9.85 for May, which was the lowest, sold up to 10.02½, and closed at 10.02½; July opened at 10.07½, and was the only price to the close, when it stood at 10.10. Ribs: January opened at 4.80, and was the only price, except at the close, when it stood at 4.92½; May opened at 4.87½, was at 4.85, sold up to 4.97½, closed at 4.97½; July opened at 5.00, the lowest, sold to 5.02½, closed at 5.05. Lard: January opened at 4.77½, the lowest, sold to and closed at 4.82½; May opened at 4.85, was 4.82½, sold to and closed at 4.90; July opened at 4.95, was 4.92½, sold to and closed at 5.00. At New York, Western steam lard was 5.10 asked; 2 tanks sold at 4.75@4.77½; sales of 200 tierces city at 4.70@4.75. Refined at 5.35 for Continent, 5.60 for South American, 6.75 for ditto, kegs. Compound at 4¼@4½. Of mess pork, sales of 350 barrels in job lots at 9.75@10.00. In city cut meats, sales of 10,000 pounds pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 5¼@5½; 40 boxes ditto at 5½; 11,000 lb ditto, 11 lb average, loose, at 5¼@5½; hogs at 5@5½.

On Wednesday, at Chicago, pork: January closed at 9.87; May opened at 10.02, sold to 10.05, back to 9.97, up to 10.02, back to 9.95, closed at 9.97; July opened at 10.07, closed at 10.07 nominal. Lard: January opened at 4.85, closed at 4.80@4.82; May opened at 4.92, sold to 4.95, back to 4.87, closed at 4.87@4.90; July opened at 5.00, sold at 4.97, closed at 4.97 asked. Ribs: January closed at 4.90; May opened at 4.97@5.00, declined to 4.92, sold to 4.95, closed at 4.92@4.95; July opened at 5.00, sold at 5.02, closed at 5.00 bid. In New York, Western steam lard was offered at 5.07; sales of 5 tanks sold at 4.77@4.80; city steam sold at 4.75 for 75 tierces. Refined at 5.35 for Continent, 5.60 for South America, 6.75 for ditto kegs. Compound at 4¼@4½. Of pork, sales of 200 barrels mess in job lots at 9.75@10.00. Hogs at 5@5½; 550 tierces city lard, iron bound, packages for export at 5.12½@5.20. Of city cut meats, sales of 50 barrels clear bellies for Havana at 5½, 200 boxes fat backs at 5c.; 2,500 pickled hams, 12 lb average, at 7@7½; 700 pickled shoulders at 4½; 20,000 lb pickled bellies, 10 and 12 lb average, at 5¼@5½; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 5¼ bid and 5¢ asked; ditto, 10 lb average, at 5½; ditto, 14 lb average, at 5½.

On Thursday, at Chicago, pork: January closed at 9.95; May opened at 9.97, sold to 9.90, up to 10.02, closed at 10.05 asked. Lard: January opened at 4.77, closed at 4.82 nominal; May opened at 4.87, declined to 4.85 bid, sold up to 4.92, closed at 4.92 asked; July opened at 4.97, eased to 4.95, sold to 5.00, closed at 5.00 bid. Ribs: January closed at 4.92 nominal; May opened at 4.90, advanced to 4.97 asked, closed at 4.95@4.97; July opened at 4.97, closed at 5.02 nominal. In New York, cash Western steam lard at 5.10; sales of 2 tanks at 4.75; city sold at 4.75 per 100 tierces. Refined at 5.35 for Continent; 5.60 for South American; 6.75 ditto, kegs; compound lard at 4¼@4½. Pork, sales of 250 barrels mess, in job lots, at 9.75@10.00. Cut meats had not changed in prices from the day before. Hogs at 5@5½.

(For Later Report see Page 42.)

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(MARGARINE.)

While the sales of oleo oil in Rotterdam during the week under review were small and not over 35 florins was paid for choice brands, there are indications of a little better feeling, caused by the continued strength in hog products, which, if kept up, is bound to affect oleo oil.

Neutral lard is selling now at the same price as choice oleo oil (35 florins), an exceptional state of affairs, which is not likely to last, and from which it may be concluded that oil is likely to advance.

### SALES OF OLEO OIL IN ROTTERDAM.

The following sales were cable for the week ending Jan. 28:

- Jan. 22. Swift Extra sold at 35 florins.
- " 22. Orange King sold at 35 florins.
- Sales this week, 1,800 tcs.
- Stock to-day, 4,000 tcs.
- " 24. Modoc sold at 35 florins.
- " 24. Cudahy Extra sold at 34 florins.
- 220 tcs. sold.
- " 26. Swift Extra sold at 35 florins.
- " 28. Brilliant Extra sold at 32 florins.
- 165 tcs. sold.
- " 28. Supreme Extra sold at 35 florins.
- " 28. Monarch sold at 33 florins.
- 150 tcs. sold.

### Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

Jan. 24. Per Stmr. Amsterdam—United, 100; Stern, 145; N. Y. Butchers' Co., 200; S. & S., 384; Morris, 65; Swift, 198; Isaac, 47. Total, 1,116 tcs.

Jan. 24. Per Stmr. Venango—Morris, 665; Pittsburg Prov. Co., 180; Martin, 61; Union Stock Yards Co., 136. Total, 1,042 tcs.

### Neutral Lard.

Jan. 24. Per Stmr. Amsterdam—Swift, 1,005.

Jan. 24. Per Stmr. Venango—Cudahy Packing Co., 750; Kingan, 265. Total, 1,015 tcs.

### BUTTER MARKET.

This morning's cable reports butter market slow.

## CHICAGO NOTES.

The Union Stockyards and Transit Company, of Chicago, held its annual meeting last week, and re-elected its old directors, who chose the former officers. The financial statement showed a substantial improvement over 1896. The officers and directors are: President, Nathaniel Thayer; vice-president and general manager, John B. Sherman; secretary and treasurer, J. C. Dennison; assistant secretary and treasurer, Walter Doughty; directors, N. Thayer, J. B. Sherman, F. H. Winston, John J. Mitchell, A. H. Veeder, P. A. Valentine and J. H. Ashby. The company, agreed on the following prices for feed, to take effect Feb. 1: Corn, 75c. per bushel; timothy hay, \$1.25 per 100; upland meadow hay, \$1.50.

The million hogs that the trade talked about this month will not materialize; in fact, the total for the month will not run much over 750,000, against 763,904 a year ago, 707,692 two years ago, and 878,115 in 1895.

Receipts at Chicago from Jan. 1 to Jan. 22 have been 147,000 cattle, 555,000 hogs and



# EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

(SEE PAGES 14 AND 45 ALSO.)

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216,700 sheep, against 146,646 cattle, 587,710 hogs and 206,439 sheep a year ago.

Chicago hog packing last week 128,100, against 150,000 the previous week and 175,000 a year ago. Armour slaughtered 37,400, Anglo-American 7,300, Boyd & Lunham 5,300, Chicago 6,100, Continental 5,700, Hammond 4,800, International 7,100, Lipton 9,900, Morris 11,000, Swift 20,000, Viles & Robbins 4,500 and butchers 9,000.

John J. Gantzer, for the last nineteen years manager of the continental department of the Anglo-American Provision Company and Fowler Bros., Limited, of Liverpool, New York and Chicago, died Jan. 15, of apoplexy. He was born in Germany in 1854 and came to Chicago about twenty-five years ago.

Robert A. Hamilton, formerly manager for Whittaker & Son, of East St. Louis, is now occupying a responsible position with Swift and Company.

The old employés of Kennett, Harris & Co., of the Chicago Board of Trade, sixteen in number, were given a spread by Mr. Kennett at the Hotel Metropole Wednesday night of last week. It was a very elaborate affair, Mr. Kennett's son doing the honors. After the banquet the guests were given a vaudeville show in the hotel ballroom. It was intended as a celebration by Mr. Kennett of his reinstatement on the exchange. He was not himself able to be present, but met his guests in his room.

The London County Council are said to have before them a scheme for the erection of public slaughterhouses in various districts to supersede the private slaughterhouse system.

## TALLOW AND STEARINE. WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

**TALLOW.**—The week just now does not promise to give out very brilliant features. In fact, the conditions are less promising than latterly of a near resumption of export demands, and consequently some of the makers who have been holding with expectations are gradually giving way to the sentiment that affairs look a little more cloudy for the sustaining of prices. And that if business is to be done that the market will have to be arranged upon an export basis, since no marked help to the position can be expected from the home trade. Just what is the matter with the home demands for tallow, in the prolonged dullness, has been a matter which has exercised a good many deductions. It is conceded first that the local soap trade went out at the close of the year with about all of the stock of tallow that they cared to carry over into the new year; that some of them had possibly a full assortment to carry them well along through January, if they wished to be conservative over holding accumulations through that month; but it was expected that their demands would show some improvement at least by the middle of January. But tallow, at this later period, is showing intense dullness so far as concerns the home trade, while it is not of sufficient volume to take up even the concededly moderate arrivals of the country made goods, to say nothing of the offerings of city outside of the 200 hhds. It gets regularly weekly on contracts. It is without doubt true that the home trade has to be very cautious over paying the current prices for tallow in consideration of the easy prices they have to make on manufactured goods to meet the competition from the West in local as well as shipping channels. The reports from the West are that laundry soap has been put down 50 per box this week, and it is assumed that the local makers of soap have to meet an equally favorable rate. But the West is reaching out for the soap trade in its characteristically enterprising way, while the makers of soap are more numerous in the country than twelve months since, and naturally the use of tallow is wider and more general and less in some sections than formerly. This may account for a comparison of conditions of demand from the home trade here as unfavorable to this year. Then again an easier tallow market, which has been noted over the Western as well as Eastern markets can be accounted for in that although the West has a larger variety of soaps by comparison with its offerings a few months since, it is bringing out very attractive cottonseed oil soaps, which are finding wider markets, and by that much the cottonseed oil consumption is increased to permitting at times some indifference over tallow and widening its easier market. There is no question but that the attitude of the foreign markets over taking our tallow will determine its future strength or weakness. We believe that the shippers will ultimately take the tallow, but that they may hold off long enough to get an easier price. The London auction sale on Wednesday was unchanged, but the bad point about it was that out of the moderate quantity of 1,200 casks offered, only half of it was sold.

There were refusals given to shippers here of city on Monday of 3¼ and 3 11-16, but they might as well have been given at any other old price, since nothing was heard from them. There were no open demands from shippers of even 3%, except for a special lot, for which 3 11-16 was paid, and it is doubtful if they would have paid that inside price for the general offerings of city. There was a sale on Wednesday of 50 hhds. city, special brand, to an exporter at 3 11-16, and another special lot of 50 hhds. could have been sold at the same price for export; this was followed by an offer to sell 50 hhds. city at 3% to the home trade, but it was not taken. On Thursday, outside of the special lots, city was offered, two or three lots, at 3%, but at the moment they have not been taken, although it had been supposed that exporters would pay 3%, and the position looks dull and weak. Thus far this week 70 hhds. city have gone in on contracts at 3 11-16, the basis of the last sale, and it looks as though the 200 hhds. for the week will go in at that price. The country made does not come in at all freely, but continues to accumulate a little on the docks under the conservative buying of the soap trade; and if it has to be sold easier prices follow; buying has been done this week at ¼ less money than possible last week, and prime stock has been obtained at 3%, packages free. There have been sales for the week of 275,000 lb in lots at 3% @ 3¼, as to quality, but the latter price extreme. The make of city tallow here has increased a little, and is now about 700 hhds. weekly since there is less oleo stock wanted, the Dutch markets being quieter for the latter. In edible tallow there has been more done, but at easier prices, wholly on wants of the home trade. There have been 300 tcs. edible sold at 4¼ and 100 tcs. do. at 4, although it would be hard to get some lots of city under 4%. At Chicago early in the week there were 500 tcs. No. 1 packers sold at 4; this was substantially a decline of ¼ from the outside holding rate only latterly, and bears out the reported weakness all over the country, and that it is not peculiar to New York. That price was further bid, and there was little inclination to sell at it, since the stocks at the West are not large, but the manufacturers seem pretty well supplied with the tallow, the consumption of which at the West is not as large as it was considering the large supplies of the cotton oil that the soap makers had secured at a low price. At Chicago quotations for prime packers' is 4, No. 1 city renderers' 3% @ 3¼, No. 1 country 3% @ 3¼, No. 2 do. 3 @ 3¼.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The recent two small sales at Chicago at 5 was as reported at the time to special sources, as to tanners and did not indicate that it was a 5 market there. Since then there have been sales there of 250,000 lb at 4¼, and that appears to be the best trading price at that point, while the largest consumers at the West are fighting shy of the entire position. There is more doing at the West in compound lard, and a very good trading there in other products that consume the stearine, but the refiners there are well prepared with a supply of the stearine against the current business in the manufactured goods, and it does not look as though would be immediate buyers at least at 4¼, unless there should be a decided quickening of trade in their products, which might be brought

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about if pure lard continues to harden in price in the diversion or spreading of demands to the compound. It was from this firm holding price at the West that the New York pressers get most of their confidence; they feel that they will have no competition from that direction, and that the refiners here must pay them their holding rate. They are not holding large supplies, as their makes are only steadily moderate, while they have some deliveries to make on contracts; but, at the same time, under the long carried out policy of the refiners to buy just as they have use for the stearine when they step in the pressers have always about the extent of a supply that moves them not to be too offish. Thus, at present the stearine can be bought in a limited way here at 4%, while the larger holders want 4%; while the refiners are not in want of the goods, but feel that if they were ready to negotiate they could get all they wanted at 4%.

**LARD STEARINE.**—There has been some export movement and sales made that show a firmer price, and because of the increased cost of lard. But the lard refiners here are not negotiating for material outside quantities, as they are having a trading in refined lard of a conservative order to provide for which they find their own makes of stearine, together with such accumulations as they have made of it, sufficient to tide them along. There are some lots of city that cannot be reached under 6, while at the same time other parcels have been obtained at 5%, and choice Western stands at about 5%, although there is little of the latter to be had here, as the refiners West are using it up close to their own productions and taking up outside offerings there as well. There have been 75,000 lb city sold here on private terms.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Recent outside prices are now a little extreme and while they are retained in quotations they are more the holding basis. It needs more demand than that existing to bring out clearly a line of prices, as there is the halting among buyers and sellers, the former believing in early revived conditions, and the shippers and the home buyers waiting until they can get more courage from the European position, or from a better showing of business in manufactured goods. The West is not forwarding any material surplus to the Eastern markets, as it can do better there with the dull conditions here. There is by no means a large supply here, and it is partly this that encourages holders, but the entire position for fats would have to undergo stronger features to help the grease stearine position along, and there are no signs that this will develop at once. Quotations are 3%@3% for white, and 3% for yellow, while at Chicago 3% quoted for white and 3% for yellow, and tallow stearine at 4%.

**OLEO OIL.**—A very conservative feeling over buying prevails at the Dutch markets. Reports thence are that there is a dipping in for a few small lots, but an entire absence of interest over negotiating for large lots, and that the near future does not promise much vitality to trading and which bears out the remark made by us several weeks since that if the month of January should change from the then indicated dull conditions it would be an unusual variation from situations that had existed for several years. The Dutch markets will do nothing in an extensive way with oleo oil until the competition from Australian butter is over and they can feel secure over a steady price for butterine. The stocks of the oil are fairly liberal at the foreign points, and buyers find little trouble when they want the goods of securing the inside prices. At the same time the shipments from America have not been large for some time, and the supplies have accumulated to their present extent on the Dutch markets more from the long period of dullness. Early

in the week there were 600 tcs. taken there at 34 florins for Cudaby extra, 35 florins for Morris extra and 35 florins for Swift's extra. In New York there has been a limited showing of business at steady prices. New York prices are No. 1 at 6%, with low grades at 4%@5%.

**LARD OIL.**—If there was quite as much business going on at present as characterized the market earlier in the month, and through latter half of last month, the pressers would have a good basis for advancing prices. But as it is there is simply the disposition to sell at the recent firm rates. The trading has been so large and general previously for several weeks that many of the mills had secured sufficient accumulations for near use. However, there is even now a fair movement to them, while the prospects are favorable for a healthy business right along. The consumption of the oil is no doubt greater now than in several seasons, with the mills generally busy, and more of the oil is being produced despite the fact that consumption is as usual taking up a fair quantity of other goods. There is more doing as well in low grade oils, aside from the movements in prime goods to dealers, who are resupplying, and to the consumers generally there is some export movement. Western prime oil is selling close to the price for city, as there are some attractive lots on offer, while it is sufficient to buy either under 40@42, and for some small lots 43 is obtained; while some large lots of Western are generally at 40, and indeed most of the sales of Western are at 40.

**GREASE.**—The French shippers, who last year at this time had their hands full, so to speak, with buying orders, are just now lolling about and doing nothing, and corresponding indifference may be said to exist everywhere over the export interest, although now and then a moderate sized order is closed out for the United Kingdom. But trading in New York and at the West in grease is on conservative lines just now, and however firm the holders of supplies may be they are not able to get rid of much of their supplies. The home trade buying is more backward than usual in New York, although it is somewhat improved at the West. But our local consumers think that grease, as well as other fats, are too high, especially when they look upon the condition of business in manufactured goods, while they are working close to any accumulation they have in hand. One reason for the firmness held over prices is the belief that the current dullness of export trading in tallow as well as grease is only temporary, and that the foreign markets must more freely take the supplies, while it is realized by these holders that the amounts held are not large, and that if demands should improve that the tone would immediately become stronger. There have been sales here of 350 tcs. at 3% for B white and 3% for A white, while Chicago has sold several hundred tierces at 2% for yellow and 3@3% for B white and 2% for brown, showing easier prices there for brown and yellow. Quotations in New York: A white at 3%, B white at 3%, yellow at 3, bone at 3%@3%, brown at 2%@2%. At Chicago: A white quoted at 3%, B white at 3@3%, yellow at 2%, brown at 2%.

**CORN OIL.**—The markets West have been getting rid of rather more stock latterly, although they are not having an active demand for the product. If ocean freight room could be had cheaper or in freer quantity, corn oil as well as other fats would quicken in trading. As it is where a firmer rate is held, it is more that than sustained by sales. There is no question but that the oil is passing into consumption rather freely and in a decidedly more liberal way than last year, and that the production is being encouraged more extensively. The range of prices is from 2.95 @ 3.25 for large and small lots.

(For Later Report See Page 42.)

## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

### CHICAGO.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The market continues very strong. Substantial sales have been and are being made. Conditions never were more favorable to the packer than at present. Stock is decidedly scarce and the demand is very good, with an early prospect of its being very much better. Smaller buyers seem to be waiting in hope that large operators will have soon supplied their wants and retired to the detriment of prices. Present conditions indicate that this is a vain hope. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, free of brands and grubs, 60 lb and up, are sold closely up to kill, sales of several thousand having been made during the past week. Quotable at 11%.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, have been in active request and are well cleaned up. Present light holdings are offering at 10@10%.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lb and up, are gaining strength. Fair sales have been made. The stock is now offering at 9%@9%.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS, 60 lb and up, have not been a very important factor. Small lots have sold scattering. The stock is offering at 10@10%.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lb and up, have been free sellers and are closely sold up; 10% is the price; under 55 lb the figure is 10%@11c. There is little light stock available.

BRANDED COWS have not been very active factors in the late market. They offer at 9%.

NATIVE BULLS are well sold up; in fact, there are none offering; nominally worth 9%.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Dealers are well sold ahead and are stiff in their views. Western tanners are evincing considerable caution of late. They evidently hope to profit by holding off. Receipts continue light. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb, are very firm. Large quantities have been sold at 10c. for 1s and 9% for 2s.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, are in good demand at 11c. These lights are quite an important feature of the present market.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are in better request than they were. Substantial sales at 8% are noted.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, have had a very good call. They are quotable at 10c. for 1s and 9% for 2s.

NATIVE BULLS have sold at 8% c., but are now offering at 8% c. They are in active request.

CALFSKINS, 7 to 15 lb, show no new features. They are worth 13c. for No. 1 skins, while 2s offer at 11c.

DEACONS are in limited supply at 50c.

SLUNKS, 25c.

HORSE HIDES are not very active. Choice skins bring \$3.50.

SHEEPSKINS are extremely firm and in active request. We quote:

PACKER PELTS, \$1@1.12%.

COUNTRY PELTS, 70c.@\$.1.

PACKER LAMBS, 80@85c.

COUNTRY LAMBS, 75@85c.

### BOSTON.

Values continue stiff and offerings scarce. It is rather expected that prices will climb. A broker intimated this to a Boston tanner last week, "and the blow almost killed father." We quote:

BUFFS, 10%.

NEW ENGLAND HIDES, 9%@10c.

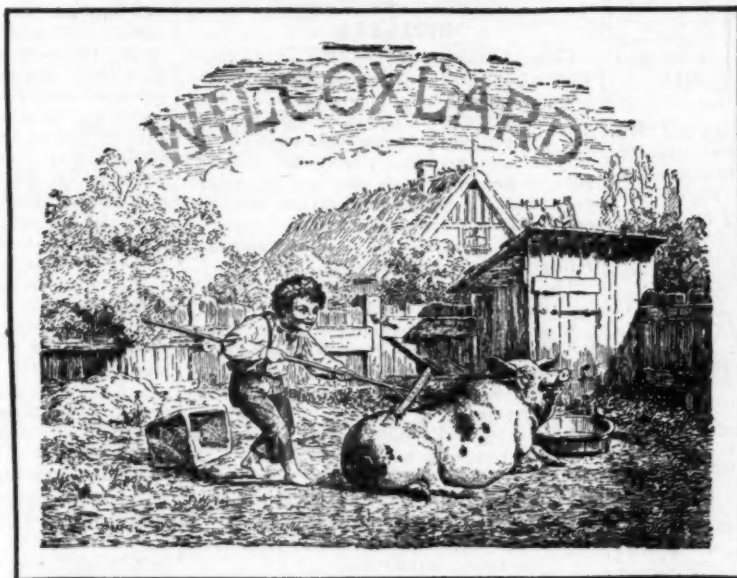
CALFSKINS are in light supply and receipt. They are easily sold at the current figure.



# The W. J. Wilcox Lard and Refining Company

## NEW YORK.

Pure  
Refined  
Lard.



The  
Globe  
Brand.

W. J. WILCOX & CO.

Established 1862.

**REFINERS FOR EXPORT ONLY.**

ALL BARRELS AND BOXES  
OF THE  
GENUINE PRESERVATIVE  
BEAR THIS TRADE MARK.

ESTABLISHED 1877.



USE ONLY THE  
GENUINE PRESERVATIVE.  
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS WHICH ARE CLAIMED  
TO BE  
"JUST AS GOOD."

TAKE  
NO  
OTHER!

**PRESERVATIVE**

THERE IS  
NOTHING AS GOOD  
AS  
PRESERVATIVE!

IS THE  
**ORIGINAL PRESERVATIVE,**  
**THE ONLY**

Healthful and Reliable Preserving Powder for Meats of All Kinds.

OUR BRANDS:

"A" for Pork and Liver Sausages, Chopped Meat, Fresh Meats, Game, Poultry, Sweetbreads, etc.

"B" for Bologna, Frankfurter and All Kinds of Smoked Sausages.

"C" for curing, corning and preserving Pork, Beef, Tongues, etc., and to prevent Flies and Skippers attacking Meats.

MADE ONLY BY

**THE PRESERVATIVE M'FG CO.,**

12 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.  
183 ILLINOIS STREET, CHICAGO.  
779 MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

**LOOK FOR THE RED SEAL ON EVERY PACKAGE.**

**PHILADELPHIA.**

Hide supplies are inadequate to the demand. There are no steer hides in sight. More stock could be sold, if available. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 10@10½c.

CITY COWS, 9½@9¾c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9½@10½c.

COUNTRY COWS, 9@9½c.

COUNTRY BULLS, 8@8½c.

CALFSKINS.—Market cleaned up by large sales.

SHEEPSKINS.—Stimulated inquiry is noted. Supplies are light. Good fresh skins are worth \$1@1.10; countries, 75c.@1.

**NEW YORK**

The market is very closely sold up. Top notch prices seem to exert no restricting influence on sales. The only condition that does limit them is a dearth of stock. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 11¼c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 10¼c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 9¼c.

CITY COWS, 10@10¼c.

NATIVE BULLS, 9¼@9½c. flat.

COUNTRY COWS, 9¾@10c.

GRUBBY NATIVES, 10¼@10½c.

CALFSKINS (see page 46).

HORSE HIDES, \$3.25.

SALES.—Three cars No. 1 natives, 11¼c.; 3 cars grubby natives, 10½c.; 1 car grubby natives, 10½c.; 2 cars butts, 10¼c.; 1 car sides, 9¼c.; 1 car cows, 10c. flat; 1 car cows, 10¼c.

**SUMMARY.**

The present and prospective scarcity of hides is and is likely to be a subject of wide-spread interest to the trade at large. This applies not only to domestic stock, but also to imported hides. This condition (and it is a condition and not a theory) has its source in the fact that cattle raising has been so unremunerative to those engaged in it, that many have retired from the business, which has in consequence languished. That the tanners appreciate the gravity of the situation is evinced by the alacrity with which they are buying hides at outside prices. So pressing has the demand become that the packers have been compelled to sell hides on the backs of the cattle in order to supply the demands of their patrons. The phenomenal sales of leather which have characterized the past two weeks and a half indicate that the shoe manufacturers are buying in anticipation of an advance in prices; 300,000 sides of leather sold to shoe manufacturers and sole cutters within a period of ten days beats the world's record. There is going to be a substantial advance in the price of hides, leather and shoes in the very near future, unless all the signs fail. It is impossible to say just how far this advance will go. It depends altogether as to whether hides continue to get scarcer or the supplies become more generous.

**CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—**

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 11¼c.; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb and up, 10@10¼c.; Colorado steers, 9¼@9½c.; No. 1 Texas steers, 10@10¼c.; No. 1 native cows, 10½c.; under 55 lb, 10¼@11c.; branded cows, 9½c.; native bulls, 9½c.

**CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—**

No. 1 buffa, 40 to 60 lb, 10c.; No. 2, 9¼c.; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, 11c.; branded steers and cows, 8¾c. flat; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, 10c.; No. 2, 9½c.; native bulls, 8¾c.; calfskins, 13c. for No. 1; No. 2, 11c.; kips, 11½c. for No. 1; 11c. for No. 2; deacons, 50c.; slunks, 25c.; horse hides, \$3.50; sheepskins, packer pelts, \$1@1.12½; country pelts, 70c.@1; packer lambs, 80@85c.; country lambs, 75@85c.

**BOSTON—**

Buff hides, 10½c.; New England hides, 9¾@10c.

**PHILADELPHIA—**

Country steers, 9½@10½c.; country cows, 9@9½c.; country bulls, 8@8½c.

**NEW YORK—**

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, 11¼c.; butt-branded steers, 10¼c.; side-branded steers, 9¼c.; city cows, 10@10¼c. flat; native bulls, 9¼c. flat; country cows, 9¾@10c.; calfskins (see page 46); horse hides, \$3.25; grubby natives, 10¼@10½c.

**HIDELETS**

Chas. A. Schieren, Wm. McCarroll, Chas. Hanselt and Richard Young are among the prominent leather manufacturers who served on committees for the National Manufacturers' Association during the past week.

There are two large corporations with offices in New York City that are at present preparing to push the manufacture and sale of substitutes for leather.

James Wilcox, the Spruce street tanner, has returned from a business trip.

The U. S. Leather Co. have been purchasing large quantities of dry hides.

Richard Young, a prominent tanner of the Swamp, read a paper relating to the consular service at the Manufacturers' meeting this week. It was a very scholarly and well received article.

Hide sales in Philadelphia and New York City are restricted on account of dearth of supply.

**THE HONEST FARMER.**

Though much against the watered stock

The honest farmer rails,

He gives his thirsty steers a drink

A mile this side the scales.

"Early to bed and early to rise,  
It ain't no use if you don't advertise."

E. H. FERGUSON, President. R. C. WAGGENER, Treasurer. J. J. CAFFREY, Secretary.

# KENTUCKY REFINING CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

Refiners of All Grades of

## COTTONSEED OIL.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

SUMMER { White C/S Oil.  
Yellow C/S Oil.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

WINTER PRESSED { White C/S Oil.  
Yellow C/S Oil.

SUMMER AND WINTER WHITE "MINERS" OIL. YELLOW AND WHITE COTTONSEED STEARINE.

CRUDE C/S OIL. "RED STAR" SOAP. SOAP STOCK.

TANK CARS FURNISHED FREE FOR SALES OR PURCHASES.

**SPECIALTIES:**

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE. This oil is prepared especially for Lard Compounders; is sweet and wholesome, being bleached without a particle of acid. A trial means you will use no other.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL. A strictly choice Vegetable Oil, selected and prepared especially for Butter Manufacturers; equaled by none other for quality and uniformity.

"DEL MONICO" COTTON OIL. This brand of Cooking Oil needs no introduction; speaks for itself, and for Culinary Purposes is synonymous with finest.

"NONPAREIL" SALAD OIL. A strictly Winter Pressed Oil, prepared expressly for Dressings, Culinary and Salad Purposes; guaranteed to remain bright and limpid at 32° Fahr.

"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" WINTER PRESSED OILS. Guaranteed pure and to remain bright and limpid at 32° Fahr. The very best made for any climate.

Quotations furnished upon application.

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BY PUTTING YOUR WATER IN THE BOILER AT BOILING POINT.

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WITH SEAMLESS BRASS TUBES.

Guaranteed to heat the feed water to the Boiling Point (210° or 215°) with the exhaust steam without causing any back pressure. Also to Extract the Oil from the exhaust so that the exhaust steam, after being passed through the heater, can be used for heating purposes and the water of condensation from the heating system be returned to the boilers free from Oil.

**WE GUARANTEE THIS HEATER WILL NOT GET FOUL WITH SEDIMENT.**

**A Liberal Offer.**—Try us! If this heater fails to give satisfaction in every respect we will pay freight, cartage and all expenses, heater to be returned to us at our expense.

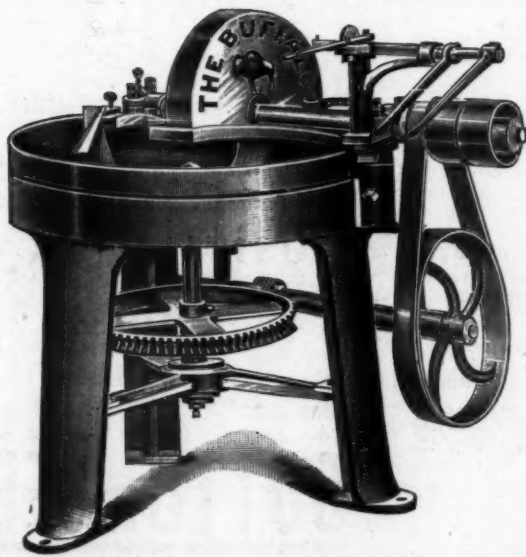
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**STEWART HEATER CO.,**  
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Send for Catalogue.

**Try a LITTLE AD. on Page 45.**

## The Buffalo Silent Meat Cutter.



Latest Improved. (Send for Catalogue.)

If you want the  
**LATEST  
IMPROVED  
SILENT  
CUTTER,**  
it will pay you  
to write for full  
particulars.

Address:

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50 Broadway,  
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## Hydraulic Presses PUMPS.

Over 100 Varieties.

**FILTER PRESSES,  
PRESS CLOTHS, VALVES,  
GAUGES AND FITTINGS.**

**THE WATSON-STILLMAN CO.,**

202 EAST 43d STREET,

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A B.

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

## KANSAS CITY HIDE REPORT.

**HIDES.**—There is no doubt but that the long-haired hides have scored a decided victory over that of the earlier and better class of hides. With long-haired Texas at 10c., butts at 10½c., with natives offered at 11½c., Colorados at 9½c. and light native cows selling at 11c., some of the tanners feel as if they were woefully out of their calculations; and, in fact, the present prices a surprise to everybody in the trade, except the very "cute fellows" that always "know everything." The demand for leather has been good, and during the past week one very large transaction took place in New York which decidedly puts the tanners in better spirits. The slaughter of the packers here, while not as large as the two former weeks, yet still in excess of corresponding week one year ago. There is no use disguising the fact that native stock so far has woefully disappointed both packers and tanners; there is not that abundance of former years, and while some predict that some other product will be used for the upper leather trade, others affirm just as strongly that all known substitutes have been tried, and that light native hides actually have an inherent value at present prices. Be this as it may, the packers are accepting the situation very gracefully and are no way modest in pushing their claims to the highest latitude they possibly can. It seems folly and foolish for either tanners or the users of leather to berate the packers for their high prices, for the simple reason it all comes down to supply and demand, and the very people that protest against the packers would be the first to take advantage, if they could, of the general public. Decidedly the outlook at present is all in the packers favor, and with their small supply of hides they can afford to be a little stiff on the situation. Branded cows are still very scarce. One of the largest slaughterers seems very chary of offering any of this production, professing a 10c. market for such—he may get there, for he reasons in this manner, that it is utterly impossible for some of the largest tanners of upper leather to supply their vats with light native cows, as in former years, and therefore they will be forced to purchase branded cows to take their place; as the unexpected happens, this packer may be right in his calculation. In the meantime, the tanners are acting very slowly and seemingly only go into the market when they are actually forced to do so, and living more literally than ever from hand to mouth; but the increasing capacity of the purchasing power of this country is decidedly telling, and will tell on leather products.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—During the past week pretty fair clearance sales were made by some of the packers, and the price is stated to be \$1.05, Chicago freight. The stocks here are not large and the packers are in a very good position to dictate as to values. At the same time the packers are shrewd enough to know that a big, round silver dollar is a pretty good price to get for a sheepskin, and they are not inclined to pile up any number of skins in demanding a much higher price than the even money.

**JOHN E. SMITH & SONS, 50 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.**—The popularity of the Buffalo Silent Meat Cutter, manufactured by the above mentioned firm, is universal. In our advertising columns will be found an illustration of this machine which speaks for itself. "If you want the latest improved silent cutter," say the firm, "it will pay you to write for full particulars."\*\*\*

On page 45 in this issue Mr. Alex. Holthusen, of New York, advertises for dry rib bones in carload lots. Mr. Holthusen also buys round and flat shinbones, with knuckles, and it will pay those having such commodities to offer to communicate with him.\*\*\*

that at present ruling here. Then the trade here have the feeling that as a good deal of the oil will go forward in February on these old contracts that, with the prospects of continued easy conditions on the other side, export demands are likely to remain passive for some time yet. Of course these February contracts may be satisfied early in the month, and particularly if the market here should become even easier, and which in one respect would probably be beneficial to the position in allowing it to feel some influence from the hardening lard market. It has been a queer circumstance, and shows how significant the influence has been from the prostrated export demand, the fact that notwithstanding the lard market has been steadily working upward in price that it has not had the slightest effect upon the oil position. Therefore has come the deduction that the deliveries of the oil on the contracts made some time since at a lower price should be well over before there can be expectations of a recovery of tone, and that after they have been made that there is a possibility of the foreign markets being inclined to buy further ahead if the lard market should continue under its present promising features. To exhibit the tone of the Continent market especially, all dispatches have represented an easier range of prices there than through the last week. Cables from France early in the week said that good off yellow is on offer there at a parity of 21½ @21¾ here, and the good off yellow there offers to a large portion of its consuming interest as much benefit as the prime yellow. It was dispatches of this nature that led to early in the week (on Tuesday) offers to sell here future delivery at a lower price, and one sale then made of prime yellow for March delivery at 22½, and a sale for prompt delivery of good off yellow at 22. It would seem then as though the market was gradually accommodating itself to the export position, and that it might possibly get down at a nearer date than had been looked for to admit of export business. There is no question but that the locked up demand has been long enough to create some uneasiness on the part of some sellers, who have more oil than they care to carry, and who are urged in instances to sound the market for bottom to rid it of surplus holdings. And naturally these surplus holdings have made a little burdensome headway within the last two weeks. Where the mills felt that they could afford to be indifferent a fortnight since because they had sold so largely ahead, and especially their crude oil to the West, they have since that time been adding to their supplies, while having had a good trade the subsequent lapse to dullness, particularly with the fact that they are continuing the crushing extensively, leads them to wish for a nearer freer outlet for their holdings than seems possible if they are to retain some of the recent stronger prices that they have asked. But the mills here and there are beginning to feel that concessions are necessary, and as they have had a fairly good profitable basis on late transactions, which had been of enormous volume, they would, in instances at least, rather modify views than come down to a longer interval of comparatively slack dealing, trusting to reduced holdings of supplies as the season nears

its close to exert a position relatively more in their favor, and to the possibilities of more favorable influences from competing fats. Yet it cannot be said that the refiners' views at the Eastern markets are as yet met, while it must be remarked as well that many of the mills are still holding at the old advanced price. In the latter respect there is a difference of about 1c. per gallon in the views of buyers and sellers. Thus the refiners here are very unwilling to pay over 15½ for crude in tank cars at the Atlantic States, and they believe that they will at length get all they want at that price, and that the South must at length be weakened to it through the adverse features that have worked upon the New York market, and to which this market was forced to submit. Of course the holding at the South is out of proportion to the values in New York, while it remains to be seen as to whether the South can be as independent of the weakness at the seaboard as latterly, when it depended more upon its rapid marketing of supplies to the West. Early in the week the refiners here, while openly bidding 15½ for crude in tank cars at the seaboard, still they did take a few lots at 16, and would have secured more at that price, but found more of the mills asking about ¼c. above it. At the close 15½ seems to be the best buying rate from this quarter, in consideration of the slacker conditions generally. There have been sold at the Atlantic mills this week 18 tanks crude at 15½@16, nearly all at 16. In Texas there were 8 tanks crude sold at 14½@15, with 15 the general market rate there at most points. In the Mississippi Valley there were sales of 12 tanks crude at 15½@16.

Of course the weakness in the New York market is gratifying to and is perhaps helped along by those parties who have contract deliveries to make at the lower prices alluded to, while if the market should drop back to closer the inside figures at which the contracts were made, it would be upon a basis to encourage buying up the offerings for holding, since there would be no probability of any easier figures than those ruling through the season, while the look ahead prompts the belief that the cottonseed oil position will in the late future offer a more profitable basis, in the prospects of European wants of oil itself and lard. So far as can be learned the cotton oil production is being carried along quite as extensively as latterly, and this belief has encouragement in the fact that as the mills have done a large business at satisfactory prices to them and up to a very recent period, they would hardly shorten their outputs as yet with the brief spell of diminished demands. It is likely that the mills will work up closely all of the seed that they can get hold of, and that their storage capacity of the oil will be used to its limit. Of course there is the usual talk going round of an earlier suspension of production. The usual time for closing up general operations is about the beginning of April, but even from the Atlantic States there is talk of fixing an earlier date, but the trade believes as a whole that there would have to be some unlocked for condition to shorten production, and that there is bound to be about all of the oil produced that the seed supplies permit.

Aside from the Marseilles market being quiet at lower prices, the English markets have conformed to the easier figures, while they are shipping out their surplus productions promptly. General Mediterranean markets are inactive over supplies here, while all of them are now holding very good stocks. Then besides, as concerns the reduced amount of business going on here and at the mills, it could be counted upon, this diminished demand, as likely to follow the long buying of enormous quantities, and which gave the West especially a liberal accumulation ahead, while notwithstanding that pure lard has gone up in price, and has a good export trade, the compound product has not as yet followed either in value or activity. There is the feeling for the future, however, that further hardening prices for pure lard and which seems probable, must start up the trading in compound, and with a marked improvement in trading in the latter the refiners would again become liberal buyers of cotton oil.

Ocean freight room is not to be had more freely at once, but is on offer for next month's accommodation in a more liberal way, although its prices hold up well since

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Send us \$5.00 and we will forward  
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in Germany—117 names.

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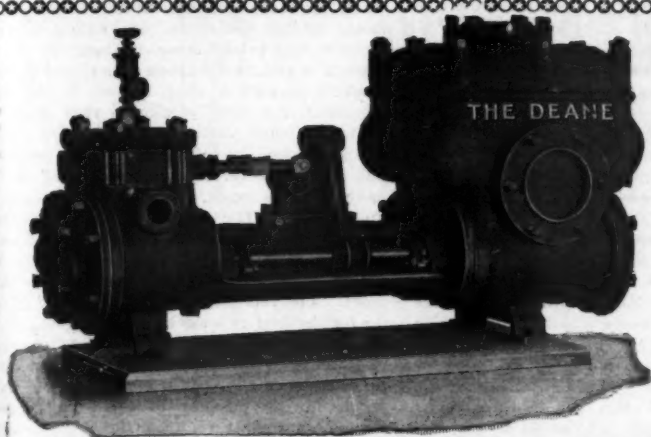
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### THE DEANE STEAM PUMP CO.

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NEW YORK.

BOSTON.

CHICAGO.

The illustration shows the Deane Duplex Brine Pump.

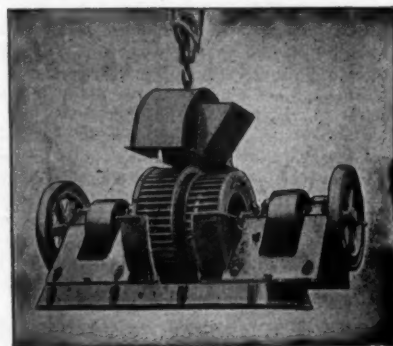
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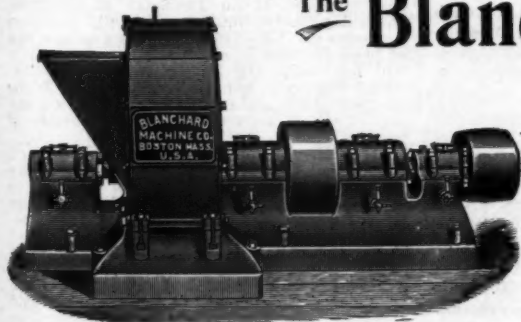
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THE CONSTRUCTION MUST BE OF THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE.

The Blanchard Disintegrator will grind Bone, Glue, Tankage, Soap Powder, Caustic, Salt, Chemicals, Sticky and Resinous material, and in fact any brittle or soft material.

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If you are thinking of buying new machinery of any kind, look in our advertising columns. If nothing there will satisfy you, advise us. We can put you in communication with manufacturers from whom you can buy advantageously. — THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284 & 286 Pearl St., New York.

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there has been a good deal of general merchandise contracted for through delivery that month under the belief that the ocean room would be more readily obtained then.

It will be found that the consumption of the cotton oil this year for soap purposes has been much larger than ever before in its history, and that it has not only been occasioned by its low prices, but from the fact that the West uses more cotton oil in the make of soap than the Eastern houses, and that the West has taken more of the soap trade away from the Eastern sources this year than formerly. From the large Western soap making houses more than usual competition has been going on, with the use of marked energy and enterprise, and wide gaps have been cut in the previous sources of supply this side of the West, with the South, Southwest, Eastern and intermediate markets, and the end is seemingly not yet. The West gets a market for its soap, if not at one price, then at another; it is furnishing steadily additionally attractive lines of goods, while it puts them before the public with characteristic enterprise, in extensive and persistent advertising and drumming, while it has been "getting there" this season with longer strides than usual.

Crude in barrels in New York shows still in very moderate supply, and which is not likely to be materially increased so long as the mills can see a market for crude in tanks at close to the current price; there have been sales of 600 bbls. crude here at 19. There were sales in New York of 900 bbls. prime yellow on the spot at 22½, and 350 bbls. good off yellow on the dock at 22, while at the close it was hard to get a bid for prime yellow over 22; also sales of 1,750 bbls. prime yellow for January at 22½@22¾, and 750 bbls. for February at 22½@23, while subsequently nothing could have been sold over 22 for the latter, while 22½ was asked, with bids scarce at the inside prices; also 300 bbls. prime yellow for March delivery at 22½, which was 1c. lower than last week. There have been 2,000 bbls. butter grade sold at 24@25, and 500 bbls. white at 24½@25. On Wednesday prime yellow on the spot was not salable over 22, and January delivery would not have brought any more, while there was hardly a bid over 22, yet up to 22½ was asked for both January and February deliveries. Substantially the market in New York is now getting very close to the inside prices of the season, as the lowest price made for prime yellow in New York at the time of its greatest depression a few weeks since was 21.

(For Later Report see Page 42.)

### KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

Records of the stockyards show cattle and sheep fairly steady and hogs higher. Receipts past week and comparisons as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City...	33,000	84,600	13,000
Previous week...	38,967	86,355	16,926
Same week 1897...	42,129	86,211	13,362
Chicago...	40,600	168,500	75,200
Omaha...	10,600	40,200	20,600
St. Louis...	14,800	30,000	8,500
Kansas City...	33,000	84,600	13,000

Total...	108,000	322,900	117,300
Previous week...	122,200	338,100	114,200
Same week 1897...	115,900	372,600	90,800
Same week 1896...	103,700	248,500	74,400

Kansas City packers' slaughter past week:			
Armour Pack. Co.	5,992	33,231	4,172
Swift and Co.	5,358	18,713	5,643
S. & S. Co.	5,979	2,243	2,081
Dold Pack. Co.	890	9,425	342
Fowler, Son & Co.	132	16,131	..

Total...	18,586	79,923	12,273
Previous week...	21,047	83,622	14,192
Same week 1897...	17,670	82,601	9,215
Same week 1896...	14,403	50,997	7,775

**CATTLE.**—During the past week the exporters and purchasers of heavy fat fancy cattle could not obtain supply sufficient for their demands; such cattle scarce. The short-

age of 6,000 cattle from that of receipts of preceding week had a marked effect on all the purchasers. On Monday the best grades of cattle of 1,607-lb average sold at \$5; a little larger run in Chicago, and the purchasers here thought they could put the market down and succeeded on Tuesday and Wednesday to put the price of the best cattle to \$4.90; on Thursday the receipts showed quite a number of medium cattle, and the best cattle on the market only brought \$4.85, as they were not near as well finished as those offered in the commencement of the week; and on Friday, the last day of the week, quite a number of \$5 cattle changed hands, with the exporters calling for more. Cows and heifers were in light supply during the early part of the week and very active; no trouble in disposing of any good stock; towards the latter end of the week heifers sloped off a little in price. Some 1,200-lb average cows sold at \$3.80, and the highest price during the week, for some 1,320-lb average, was \$3.85. Quite a number of heifers sold at the even market price of \$4. The highest price during the week, for some 1,220-lb average, being \$4.15. Some fancy native bulls of 1,502-lb average sold at \$3.85; the highest price for the week, some 1,640-lb average sold at \$3.75, and down the scale to \$2.75 as the general average in price. Fed Texas were in no large supply, and at the commencement of the week some 1,197-lb average sold at \$4.25, but before the week closed some 1,168-lb average went at \$4.40. Some fed Texas cows of 850-lb average sold at \$3.20. Some Texas stags of 850-lb average went as low as \$2.50. The quarantine Texas were also in more supply; very few of them sold under a \$4 basis. Some 1,233-lb average sold at \$4.30, and some 1,378-lb average sold at \$4.35. Very few Texas cows went under \$2.75; the highest price for the week, some 1,030-lb average, was \$3.25. Good Western steers of 1,269-lb average sold as high as \$4.40, the highest price for the week. Others ranged from \$4 to \$4.35, and there was not much trouble in disposing of such. A bunch of 938-lb average cows sold at \$3.40, while some of 1,330-lb average cows sold as high as \$3.70. Some Western heifers of 809-lb average sold at \$3.85. Some Western stags of 1,212-lb average sold at \$3.75. Some Colorado of 1,348-lb average sold at \$4.35; 98 Arizona steers of 1,274-lb average sold at \$4.25. Some New Mexico steers of 1,269-lb average, \$4.40. Some Arkansas steers of 936-lb average at \$3.75. Arkansas cows, 840-lb average, at \$3.25. Some Arkansas heifers of 691-lb average, \$3.75. A bunch of Old Mexico cattle, fed in Kansas, sold at \$3.70. During the early part of the week the speculators in stockers and feeders seem to have taken the market into their own hands and paid good prices, but the country feeder did not follow up on the bait, and the result was that the demand from the country was very slack indeed, and the speculators had the felicity of holding on Saturday night some 2,574 head unsold. The prices they paid were good, fully

up to the usual values, but the farmers are sharp enough not to be too anxious to buy stock at "any price;" some of them are sharp enough to pursue a waiting policy, and do not hesitate to wait a week or two in the city watching for any weakness that may be shown in such cattle as they desire. The Texas Cattle Convention is now in session, and already several large bunches of cattle have changed hands, one transaction running up \$250,000. The cattlemen deem that for the next couple of years there is a good outlook for stock of all kinds, and seem to be acting fully up to their convictions on this point. The receipts of cattle from Old Mexico for the first two weeks of the present year is short one-half of what it was for the same two weeks of the preceding year. The continued reports all over the country is still favorable for the herding of cattle—not many storms reported as yet from the West to give the cattlemen any anxiety. During the past week the exporters sent forward to the seaboard 109 cars, against 134 cars for former week, against 270 cars for corresponding week one year ago. Stockers and feeders sent to the country during the past week 267 cars, against 287 cars for the previous week, against 233 cars one year ago. Shipments of cattle headed by Swift to Boston 642 head, Cudahy 397 head, Eastman 390, Ackerman 334, Krauss 277, Hammond 228, Kaufman 126 and Balling 105 head.

**HOGS.**—The market for the past week was in favor of the seller every day and Saturday closed with a decided victory in prices over Monday's opening. The native hogs were pretty fair for the week; to be sure, there is always some Southern trash that has to be sacrificed. Good native pigs were in active demand, except Saturday, when they eased off a little; starting out on Monday at \$3.25@ \$3.35, they finally scored a price of \$3.30@ \$3.40, and a good many pigs changed hands at the upper price. To be sure, some trash cut out and went at \$3@ \$3.20. On Monday tops stood at \$3.65, and so continued for four days of the week; finally on Friday they scored \$3.70, and closed the week on Saturday going at \$3.75, and strong at that. The bulk on Monday stood \$3.45@ \$3.60, on Tuesday \$3.50@ \$3.60, on Thursday \$3.40@ \$3.60, on Friday \$3.50@ \$3.62½, and finally closed on Saturday at \$3.60@ \$3.70. The average run of hogs for this week of the present year is still low, only 219 lb, against 228 for corresponding week one year ago and 242 lb for the year 1896. There is still no cry on the part of the farmers of any known scarcity of hogs.

**SHEEP.**—The sheep were only in limited supply and the week may be called a pretty strong market until towards the close. For several days the packers received direct from their feeding pens fully one-half of the receipts. A bunch of 531 Colorado lambs of 71-lb average sold at \$5.50, 246 New Mexico of 68-lb average sold at \$5.15, 250 native lambs of 79-lb average sold at \$5.25, a bunch of Western shorn lambs of 79-lb average sold at \$4.90, some 406 fed Colorado wethers of 103-lb average sold at \$4.15, 107 fed Nevada of 114-lb average sold at \$4.35, 400 Idaho of 107-lb average sold at \$4.25, 586 Western wethers of 123-lb average sold at \$4.30, and 1,004 fed Utah of 102-lb average sold at \$4.17½. The stockers and feeders were also good purchasers during the entire week. Some 321 Utah stock lambs of 57-lb average sold at \$4.55. On the whole the market very satisfactory.

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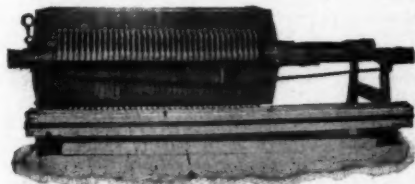
The machine takes practically no power to run, only a 1/4-inch round belt, the same as a sewing machine, and uses no more power than a sewing machine. It does not need an extra operator, as the machine can be used by either one or two men on steam, power or hand stuffers and is never in the way, because when the machine has put on a casing it immediately rises up by itself 8 inches and stays there until needed again. It will run on about 100 feet of sheep or hog casings in about 7 seconds and will handle tender casings just as delicately as the hands of the workman. Two lined wheels go with each machine, but it is only necessary to have one of them on the machine, even when two men are working it; so there is always one wheel in reserve.

A glance at the cut opposite shows the machine at work and after it has put on a casing.

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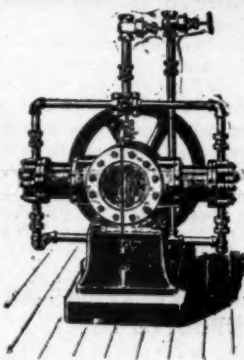


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**WANT AND FOR SALE ADS CAN  
BE FOUND ON PAGE 45.**

## TECHNICAL.

### THE PACKING HOUSE.

#### FIFTH SERIES.

Included in the series of articles on *The Packing House*, the following subjects have been exhaustively treated on the dates indicated:

- Dec. 18, 1897.—"Meat Canning," No. 1.  
Jan. 1, 1898.—"Test of 86,101 Hogs, Winter Packing."  
Jan. 8, —"The Deodorization of Grease."  
"15, —"Feeding Lambs for Mutton."  
"22, —"Cattle—The Shorthorn or Durham."

#### CHILL ROOMS.

Alexander W. Winter.

A chill room should be filled every alternate day.

Hogs are to hang 40 to 43 hours, and cattle the same.

Hogs should hang in a temperature of 32° F.

Cattle should hang in a temperature of 38° F.

Hogs averaging 200 to 250 lb require, each, 3½ square feet of space.

Cattle of 800 lb dressed, require, each, from 10 to 12 square feet of space.

To chill 1,000 hogs and 300 cattle will require a machine of 100 tons refrigerating capacity; storage will take besides 40 to 50 tons; you therefore need two machines of 80 tons each, and they will cost you, complete, about \$40,000.

In figuring what storage is required, always figure 8,000 to 12,000 cubic feet per ton refrigerator.

#### SWEDISH REGULATIONS AS TO IMPORTED MEAT.

The following is the proclamation issued by the Swedish government prescribing what measures government officials will have to observe where meat is imported from foreign countries:

"By reason of a report from the Swedish and Norwegian consul-general at Antwerp to the board of trade, stating that Europe imported from America horse meat dangerous to health under the false name of 'salted beef,' and that, 'since measures had been taken in Germany and Belgium to prevent importation of such meat into those countries, attempts have been made to dispose of the meat in Sweden, the royal board of customs, according to authority granted by letter of the 5th inst. (April, 1897), hereby instructs proper customs authorities to report without delay to the proper board of health or vestry board, when import takes place of meat classified under the customs tariff denomination of 'meat, other kinds not specified,' for such action as may be necessary according to the sanitary regulations."

\* An organization said to have American backing, has offered \$10,000 a year for thirty years for the Toronto, Ont., cattle market franchise and its privileges, the site to be changed and everything put in modern up-to-date shape. A Toronto concern has raised this offer to \$16,000 per year to keep the market in its present location.

## MANUFACTURE OF GLUE

### SECOND SERIES

Articles on the following subjects have appeared on the following named dates in connection with this, the second series on the *Manufacture of Glue*:

1897.  
Oct. 9.—Glue Tests.  
"23.—Test for "Sweetness."  
"23.—Shot Test. (Illustrated.)  
"30.—Shot Test. Continued. (Illustrated.)  
Nov. 13.—The Manufacture of Pig's Foot Glue.  
"20.—The Body Test. (Illustrated.)  
"27.—The Manufacture of Pig's Foot Glue. (Continued.)  
Dec. 4.—Spanbau Test and Other Tests for Adhesive Strength.  
"11.—Test for Adhesive Strength.

#### FOAMING TEST OF GLUE.

For certain purposes, especially for veneering, and more so when revolving brushes are used to apply the glue solution for this purpose, foaming glues cannot be used, as the joints will split and the veneer separate from the underlying material.

To test the glue for foaming quality a hot 20 per cent. solution of glue is stirred for one minute with an egg beater or a glass bar; the foam produced is watched for five seconds; if the foam disappears in this time the glue is pronounced not foaming. If the foam remains the height of same is measured in inches. Glues made of not properly washed stock, and even bone glues, especially if treated with sulphurous acid or colored strongly with zinc white, will foam up to 1½ inches. To make accurate comparative foaming tests of two or more grades of glue, the double-headed "milk-shake" machine gives very reliable results.

#### Chemical Tests for Glue.

Of the great many chemical tests proposed for the examination, a few are constantly used by practical glue makers.

Among the chemical tests, the one by the tongue of a practical glue man is not the least important one. Allowing a small piece of glue to dissolve on the tongue, the expert will be able to tell the reaction of the glue, when it is of pronounced character. The expert will readily recognize sulphurous acid, if such has been used in the preparation of the glue without great efforts to remove all of the sulphurous acid. The nature of the raw material can frequently be recognized by the tongue test. But, after all, the tongue test is not very reliable, no more than the test by smelling the glue. If a piece of glue is moistened and then rubbed hard with the palm of the hand, or with a cloth, the characteristic smell of the glue becomes much more pronounced.

The odor of the glue becomes still more pronounced when a hot solution containing 20 per cent. glue is prepared. The expert can detect in the odor of such solution the origin of the glue, bullock, sheep, pig, fish, country bones, fleshings, especially horse fleshings, hide stock, rawhide, alumed stock, harness maker's stock, sulphurous acid, overlimed stock, green stock, etc.

The litmus test will tell the reaction of the glue much more accurately than any tongue test. It is essential to use a very sensitive

litmus paper; the ordinary grade of commerce is not sufficiently sensitive. For this reaction test a solution of glue is prepared and tested by dipping into it litmus paper. If red litmus paper is turned blue, an alkaline reaction is demonstrated, caused, for instance, by presence of caustic lime. If blue litmus paper turns red, the glue has an acid reaction.

For many trades it is essential that the glue used be free of grease. It is not important to know how much grease is present, but rather to know that there is no grease at all present in the glue. The practical test for grease in glue is very simple and reliable. Three or four tablespoonfuls of a 20 per cent. glue solution are put into a tumbler and colored heavily with either lampblack, zinc white or Turkey red. The glue is kept hot by placing the tumbler in hot water, and is stirred up with a glass rod. With a perfectly clean brush the even mixture of glue and coloring pigment is applied on white wall paper. The brush is pressed slightly on the paper and moved slowly over it, without passing twice over the same spot. If the glue is free of grease, a uniformly colored stripe will be seen. If the glue contains traces of grease, dark round spots will be noticed here and there in the stripe, the number of such dark spots increasing with the amount of grease present in the glue. Glues containing grease cannot be used in the wall paper trade. It is astonishing how scarce glues are which are really free of grease. European glues, so well liked in match factories, are seldom free of grease, though it is claimed that glues containing grease will not mix with phosphorus.

#### Analytical.

Of actual chemical tests, two are only recognized as of importance by some glue makers, namely, the test for moisture by drying powdered glue at a temperature of 212° F.; the moisture varies from 6 to 15 per cent. in the different grades of air-dry glues, and second, the test for salts and impurities of an organic nature. This test is made by igniting glue in a platinum crucible until the ashes are perfectly white, or as nearly so as it is possible to obtain same. The inorganic impurities vary from 1 per cent., found in gelatins, to 25 per cent. and more found in heavily colored Russian glues. A fair average amount of ash in hide glues is 5 to 6 per cent.

\* Belgium imports annually 43,000,000 lb of hams, beef tongues, bacon, etc., valued at more than \$2,500,000, of which the United States furnishes 83 per cent. in bulk and 80 per cent. in value, and England sends her about 8 per cent. of the total, both in bulk and value. The remainder is secured from Holland, Germany, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. These figures do not, however, represent the amount consumed in Belgium, for, while the home product is small, the exports, or re-exports of that country of these meats amount each year to 16,000,000 lb, valued at \$1,400,000.

A Mississippi paper says: "Some fiend incarnate, with the roaring furnaces of hell staring him in the face, entered Jones' house Sunday night and stole the Sunday school collection."

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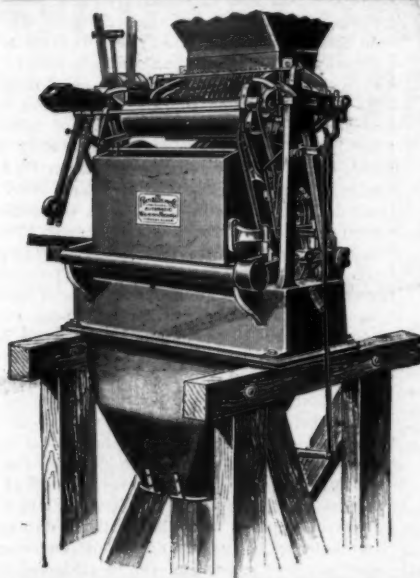
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One of the most important and practical inventions of the age pertaining to the cottonseed industry.  
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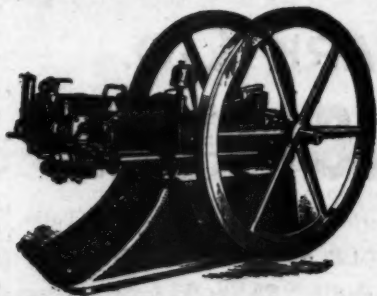
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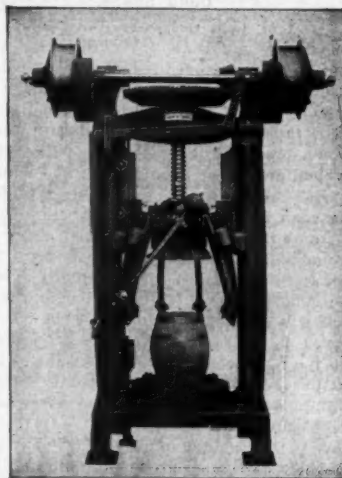
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For Meat, Egg and Butter Rooms. Large or small quantities, all grades. Low prices.

**WANT AND FOR SALE ADS can be found on PAGE 45.**

# TECHNICAL.

## SOAP MAKING.

No. 80.

### CURD SOAPS.

Wm. Lant Carpenter, B.A., B.Sc.

The raw materials for curd soaps should contain no rosin, but little, if any, coconut or palm kernel oil, but any other oils or fats may be used. White curd is usually made from tallow or lard, or a mixture thereof; brown curd, from bleached palm oil, or kitchen grease, or bone tallow; and manufacturers' curd soaps, from various fats. When the soap is "made," the open steam is shut off, and the boiling is continued either with fire or with close steam; this concentrates the lye, and the flakes of soap gradually approach the spherical form. From time to time the boiling is stopped, the sp. gr. of the lye is observed, and a sample of the soap, from which the lye has been allowed to separate, is put out to cool. When it is sufficiently hard, the boiling is finally stopped, and after a few hours' subsidence the soap is ready to be removed; the amount of water left in it varies inversely as the sp. gr. of the lye in which it is boiled.

Curd soaps not only take first rank among bar soaps, but of late years they have attained the largest consumption. Laundry curd soap is much used in Germany, and where clean grease and caustic soda are available, it is generally made by the direct process. The greases which find use in its preparation, besides coconut oil and palm kernel oils, are cotton, peanut, palm and bleached linseed oils, claidin, bone grease, animal grease and lard mixed together in varying proportions.

As late writers on the subject have proposed the use of such grease as each thought would yield the greatest amount of soap, Eichbaum worked to the same end with the so-called "kammfett," the animal grease mentioned above, which is composed of a mixture of tallow, lard and the grease from horse fat, and with firm white olein (obtained by distillation from waste mill grease) in combination with palm kernel oil.

He tried this white, firm olein by direct boiling in various combinations, and has obtained very satisfactory results. For instance, he proceeded with a batch consisting of 1,584 lb palm kernel oil, 220 lb animal grease and 1,276 lb white olein, as follows:

The scraps at hand, together with about the same quantity of caustic soda lye of 44° Tw. (26° B.) as there will be of grease, are placed in the kettle and melted. The animal grease is then added and boiled in, and the liquid palm kernel is crutched in in divided portions. After about 52 lb of salt are added to the soapy mass, the firm olein is added

gradually. About 8 lb of soda crystals should now be thrown into the pasty mass, the whole boiled free of foam and strong salt water added with constant stirring, until the paste feels wet, and the grains flatten out on bubbling up. The operation of separation should be conducted very carefully, as otherwise the soap will be entirely salted out. If it should happen that the soap has been too much salted, and the lye drops from the paddle when taken out, the soap should again be drawn together by adding hot water, until a smooth paste is obtained that is readily moistened.

The kettle should now be covered for a few hours, and then, when the handsome, honey-yellow soap is removed that results from carrying out the process correctly, there will be found a thin layer of dark paste containing all the impurities present, below which is the spent lye. By this method, but little of this dark paste is formed, but about 145 per cent. of pure white soap is obtained.

When cooled in the forms, this soap exhibits a silvery luster, and is quite firm. After long drying it generally assumes a light yellowish color, and becomes somewhat transparent, which is rather an advantage.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We gladly and as promptly as possible answer all reasonable questions in this column sent to us by our SUBSCRIBERS or ADVERTISERS.

Answers desired by mail should be accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Persons desiring not to be known as making an inquiry should add a *nom de plume* to their questions. By so doing they will avoid identification in this column. The correct name and address should, however, for the publisher's satisfaction, accompany each request for information.

S. S. S., BUFFALO.—1. Temperature for storage of meats should be about 38° F., and for thorough chilling should be run down to 34° F. in twelve hours. 2. Backs with the tail end piece cut off and squared sell from 25 to 30c. per 100 lb more than backs with the tail bone cut out merely. Bellies, 16-lb, close average, bring the highest price. 3. Gross weight of live hogs for the following English cuts.

Long rib middles, 22-lb average—135-145 lb.  
Stratford middles, 28-lb average—150-170 lb.

Birmingham middles, 32-lb average—165-185 lb.

Cumberland middles, 30-lb average—155-175 lb.

Cumberland middles, 38-lb average—180-225 lb.

Stafford middles, 38-40-lb average—190-230 lb.

Yorkshire middles, 40-42-lb average—210-240 lb.

Backs and belly middles, 17-lb average—240-260 lb.

## REVIEW OF AUSTRALIAN FROZEN MEAT TRADE, 1897.

(Continued from our issue of Jan. 15.)

AUSTRALIA.—The year opened with a large stock of freshly arrived goods, but the demand was decidedly slack, and during January prices went down to the unremunerative level of 2d. per lb at Smithfield. In February the retail trade improved, being fostered by the low prices ruling in the wholesale markets, and holders then stood out for better rates despite the far from favorable statistical position. In this they were aided by the lightness of arrivals from the River Plate, and a temporary agreement with Plate importers to endeavor to support prices. The presence of damaged parcels on the market, and the low price of secondary New Zealand sheep, depressed values again early in March. At this stage prime, large sheep became temporarily of less value than ordinary small carcasses. Later in the month the chief importers again combined to raise prices, and succeeded in doing so to the extent of ¼@½d. per lb. This advance was immediately followed by a further rise of ¼@¾d. per lb, and prime Australians reached the same level as small sheep touched 3½d. per lb, the highest good secondary New Zealand sheep. Prime, small sheep touched 3½d. per lb, the highest point of the year. Although arrivals were moderate, parcels of damaged sheep unfortunately proved to be rather numerous, causing some weakness to appear in April and May. This was intensified by the falling off in the consumption owing to the enhanced rates demanded. The June market proved as disappointing to Australian shippers as to others, but holders remained firm until near the end of the month, owing to lightness of stocks. Early in July, however, the effect of increased imports from the River Plate and heavy Australian arrivals (partially damaged and held by a number of competing sellers) was to lower prices ½d. per lb all round. A further drop followed in August from the same causes, but more especially as the direct consequence of so many damaged Australian carcasses being marketed. Bright, heavy sheep at this point again became more valuable than light carcasses, owing to the relative scarcity of the former and the temporary shortage of secondary New Zealand sheep. Sales of damaged consignments continued to spoil the market during September, a fresh attempt then made to advance prices being rendered abortive from this cause, coupled with the large stocks of River Plate sheep. Argentine arrivals came to hand freely at about the time of year when it had been prophesied that Australian sheep would be short in consequence of the drought, 818,632 carcasses arriving from the Plate during July to October. November witnessed some slight advance in prime grades of which,

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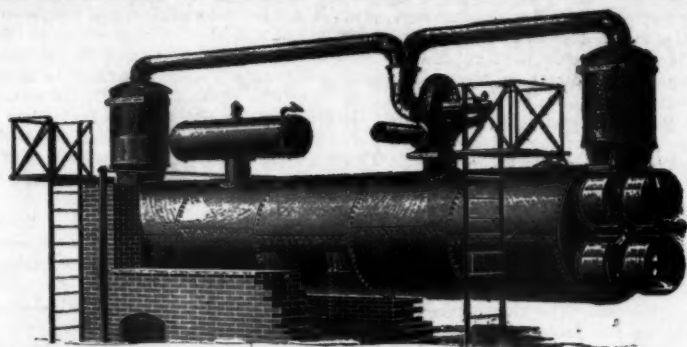
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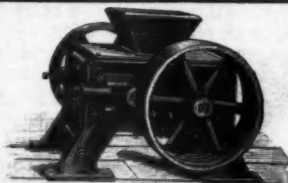
is the best trade journal. It is read by its subscribers, because it is of real help to them in their business and carries weight with them. The advertising columns are read with interest. Our readers depend upon same not only for information as to how to buy, handle and sell their goods, but where to buy them.

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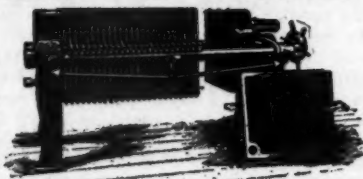
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however, very small supplies were available. Otherwise a change took place for the worse, owing to River Plate importers reducing their prices throughout the country, the curtailment of demand being the reason given for this move. Stocks of Australian mutton remained light after August, but until December there was no strength in the market.

Quality was, generally speaking, better than in 1896, there being few very inferior, and many really prime lines shipped; while several of the leading brands, despite the unsatisfactory season, maintained a high standard of quality, combined with efficient grading for weight. The necessity for thus upholding the character of Australian mutton is readily admitted by all colonists who have visited the London market and seen the evidences of the care taken by River Plate exporters in the preparation of their shipments. The best of the Australian sheep are more attractive than the best of the Plates, but the average of the latter is higher than that of the former; and this is reflected in the slightly better prices frequently quoted in London for "ordinary" Plate sheep selling alongside Australian consignments.

The importation for 1897 aggregated 1,299,813 carcasses, as compared with 1,533,139 in 1896, and 922,897 in 1895.

**LAMB—NEW ZEALAND.**—The year just finished has been one of the most disastrous in the history of the industry, not as regards volume—because that has been a "record"—but in respect of the prices realized by shippers and importers. The year did not begin well, for there were considerable stocks of stale lambs on hand, and fair quantities from Australia were available in January and February, which, although not necessarily coming into direct competition with prime New Zealand, certainly "took the edge off" the early demand for them. At 5½¢ a few small lines were sold in February. Some choice Canterbury lambs came to hand in March, but these supplies met only a fair market, and prices receded. In April the demand gained strength but did not do more than enable holders to maintain prices. Light weight carcasses, suitable for the country trade, were then scarce and relatively dear, as compared with the best grades—a position which was maintained, more or less continuously throughout the season. Cold weather in the early part of May checking sales, values declined ¼¢ per lb, and later in the month a spell of more seasonable weather failed to lift the market. One or two consignees were then pressing sales, a course which, though successful in its results so far as a few individual shippers were concerned, seriously prejudiced the interests of the owners of much larger stocks in store and afloat. Many lines of lambs had been shipped on consignments or bought by dealers and speculators in the expectation of a big demand during the jubilee celebrations, but the failure of that overestimated demand to come up even to the level of a normal June-July trade wrecked the hopes of these operators, and prices instead of advancing to famine rates, dropped ¼¢ per lb. The arrivals in June reached the enormous total of 243,177 carcasses, and the various stores being then absolutely blocked with all kinds of refrigerated produce, several vessels were unable to discharge. A decline of ¼¢ per lb took place early in July, the demand being unusually slack for the time of year. In view of the approaching end of the London "season," many holders pressed sales during July without much regard to the effect upon values, which speedily fell a further ¼¢ per lb before the beginning of August. Heavy receipts continued to come to hand, and the "season" being over, nothing could stop the downward course of prices, which went from

bad to worse during August and September, until Dunedin, Southland and stale North Canterbury lambs fell below the level of Canterbury sheep, then below that of secondary New Zealand mutton, and ultimately reached the level of River Plate mutton. To all appearances the position at the end of September was about as desperate as it could be. On Sept. 22 the stocks in London and afloat were taken by special agreement among all the large holders, and were found to consist of nearly 200,000 carcasses. The ordinary lamb trade was then practically over, and an early touch of cold weather would have reduced the demand to a minimum. The stores were still blocked; many of the parcels in stock were more or less damaged, and therefore quite unfit to hold for any length of time; insurance against "all risks" after 30 days was difficult to arrange, even on perfectly sound parcels, and quite unobtainable on damaged lines; and it was manifest that the non-clearance of stocks would spoil the lamb trade in 1898 just as had been the case at the opening of the 1897 season. As soon as the stocks were ascertained, holders decided to go on with sales at the best prices they could get—a course of action which was so generally adopted that within a few weeks the large stocks of stale lambs were rapidly disposed of, thus clearing the way for any fresh parcels which remained. These latter became scarce in November, and as the season remained unusually mild right up to the end of that month, an unlooked for prolongation of the lamb trade was witnessed, with the result that not only were the old surplus stocks cleared out, but lambs of all kinds became scarce. For the limited quantities which holders had been unable to quit, prices recovered to the extent of 1¢ 2d. per lb by the end of November, though the quantities available were so unimportant that quotations were all but nominal. This rapid clearance of stocks completely altered the outlook for 1898, and whereas 1897 inherited a legacy of some 20,000 stale New Zealand lambs from the previous year, there will be no such incubus to spoil next year's early lamb trade. This is as it ought to be; for although it may be found possible to carry on a desultory trade right through the winter months, it cannot but be prejudicial to the reputation of New Zealand lamb to have that trade carried on with stale goods. Unless bright, fresh supplies are continuously available, it would be far better to see a complete cessation of the trade for several months. The discussion which took place at the Canterbury Chamber of Commerce in August last as to fixing a "close season" for lamb did not result in any definite decision, but the question must be dealt with somehow if the disastrous results of 1897 are to be avoided in future. After July the British trade in frozen lamb is almost certain to be a restricted one; and unless the great bulk of shipments from New Zealand can be timed to reach London not later than June 30 in any year, the probab-

ity, if not the certainty, is that comparatively low prices will have to be accepted in the autumn to clear stocks. In 1897 one-third of the whole season's arrivals came to hand after June 30. Speaking broadly, the quality of the lambs received from New Zealand in 1897 was excellent, though the bulk consisted of carcasses somewhat heavier than is generally desired in this market. Comparatively few lines were inferior; and probably the 1897 standard of quality will ultimately prove to have been higher than that of most seasons. The receipts from New Zealand during 1897 aggregated 1,022,146 carcasses, an increase of 235,318 carcasses, or 30 per cent., as compared with 1896, in which year the increase over its predecessor was the much more reasonable one of 7 per cent., the total for 1895 being 736,042 carcasses.

## REPORT ON MEAT INSPECTION.

Excellent Work Done by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

German inspection of pork is much inferior to American inspection, and the Germans have no room for complaint against pork from this country. So says the Bureau of Animal Industry, whose report was sent to Congress last week by Secretary Wilson. In Germany the system of hog inspection is so inferior that over 40 per cent. of the cases of trichinosis occurring in that country came from pork examined and declared free from trichinosis by the State inspectors. Not a single case in Germany has been traced to American meat.

The Secretary says that owing to the limited force of the bureau it has been impossible to inspect all the animals slaughtered in the United States for human food, the meat of which is to be shipped by interstate or foreign commerce. All the beef and most of the pork and other meats shipped abroad have been examined, but a great deal of that slaughtered for interstate trade had to be passed by.

Inspection was enforced at 128 abattoirs and packing houses, located in 33 cities. Following is a statement of the results of ante-mortem inspections:

	Inspected.	Condemned.	Rejected.
Cattle ....	8,250,925	195	24,951
Sheep ....	8,044,355	757	10,503
Calves ....	448,983	56	2,597
Hogs ....	25,566,107	12,858	40,287
Total ...	44,309,470	13,866	78,888

The rejected animals are held for future disposition, and are either finally slaughtered, shipped away for stocking purposes or used for food after their recovery.

Following is a table of the post-mortem inspections:

	Inspected.	Condemned.	Parts condemned.
Cattle ....	4,253,850	10,343	10,240
Sheep ....	5,213,894	4,738	1,213
Calves ....	273,911	549	42
Hogs ....	16,839,034	54,491	37,750
Total ...	28,586,689	70,121	49,205

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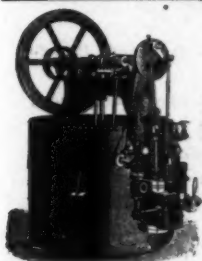
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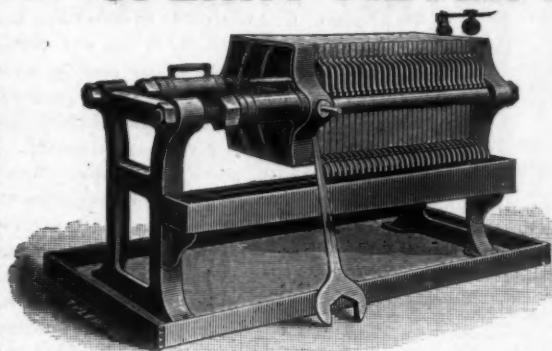
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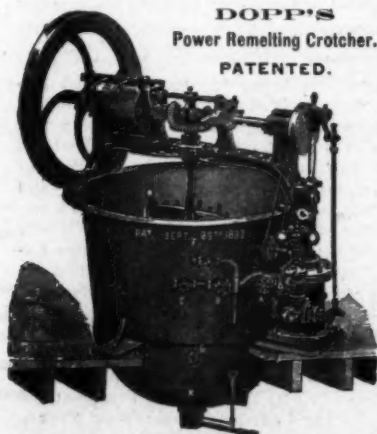
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In the microscopic examination of pork 1,881,409 specimens were examined, and 13,325 were found to be infected with trichinae. The cost of this inspection was \$111,890, an average of 5.94 cents per specimen, or 0.26 cents per pound.

The percentage of cattle lost was 0.37, and of sheep 1.29. The bureau is experimenting with hog cholera antitoxin in Page County, Iowa, with good prospects of success.

### Illinois Live Stock Report.

The twelfth annual report of the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners has been published. It unequivocally indorses the opinions expressed by the experimenters of the Bureau of Animal Industry that the so-called Texas fever tick (*boophilus bovis*) is a carrier of the disease from Southern cattle, on which it grows, to Northern cattle that come in contact with the ground where the mature ticks drop off, lay their eggs and hatch their young. But the board is not yet entirely satisfied that the experiments in this direction have been sufficient in number and of sufficient magnitude to conclusively demonstrate that this is the only method of transmitting the disease, and during the coming year exposure tests are in contemplation with dipped Southern cattle for the purpose of demonstrating whether they are capable of communicating the disease after the ticks upon them have been destroyed. Owing to the great demand of stock cattle during the last year, the report states, cattle from dangerous territory were imported into the State, and gave rise to ten separate outbreaks of the disease among Illinois native cattle. A large section of the report is devoted to the discussion of tuberculosis among dairy cattle and its relation to the public health. The board states that there is no question in the minds of scientists as to the identity of the disease in animals and in man, and that it is contagious and readily communicated to man through the milk of affected animals and undoubtedly to some extent through meat when the meat used in cooking is not sufficient to destroy the germ. The effectiveness and almost infallibility of Koch's tuberculin as a diagnostic agent in determining the presence of tuberculosis in an animal has been very thoroughly proved by its use in 700 head of dairy cattle during the last year. The board states its inability to announce the extent to which this disease prevails among the dairy herds of the State, owing to lack of statistical information that could only be secured through

conducting tuberculin tests or through supervision of slaughter houses, and says that while many herds are entirely free from the disease others contain affected animals ranging from 1 in a herd to 25, 50 and, in extreme cases, 75 per cent. The board strongly urges legislation to properly deal with this disease among dairy and breeding cattle, providing that all dairy and breeding herds in the State shall be tested with tuberculin, and that sufficient funds shall be appropriated not only to pay the expenses of this work, but to in part reimburse the owners for losses incurred in the eradication of the disease. The board is maintaining an inspection at the Union Stockyards, Chicago; National Stockyards, East St. Louis, and the Union Stockyards, Peoria, for the purpose of intercepting all cattle badly affected with actinomycosis or "lumpy jaw." In its inspection at Chicago it has been greatly assisted by the co-operation of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange. During the year the total weight of passed cattle inspected was 770,635 lb, of which the net proceeds were \$47,905.62; total weight of condemned cattle, 611,260 lb, of which the net proceeds were \$7,200.79. The report shows that the greatest number of actinomycotic cattle came to the Union Stockyards, Chicago, from Iowa.

### EARLY REFRIGERATION.

The most ancient method of making ice is practiced in India. Holes are made in the ground, dry straw is put at the bottom of these, and on it, at the close of the day, are placed pans of water which are left until the next morning, when the ice that is found within the pans is collected. This industry is carried on only in districts where the ground is dry and will readily absorb the vapor given off from the water in the pans. The freezing, of course, is due to the great amount of heat absorbed by the vapor in passing from its liquid to its gaseous form. Another process was practiced in the day of Ancient Rome when the wealthy are said to have had their wines cooled by having the bottles placed in water into which saltpeter was thrown, the bottles being the while rotated. Dr. Cullen, in 1755, discovered that the evaporation of water could be facilitated by the removal of the pressure of the atmosphere, and that by doing this water could be frozen. Nairn, in 1777, discovered that sulphuric acid would absorb the vapor of water if placed in a second vessel separate from that containing the water, but connected with it. This discovery he put to use in 1810 by constructing an apparatus for absorbing the vapor of the water that it was desired to cool or freeze. This apparatus greatly facilitated the freezing operations of a vacuum freezing machine.

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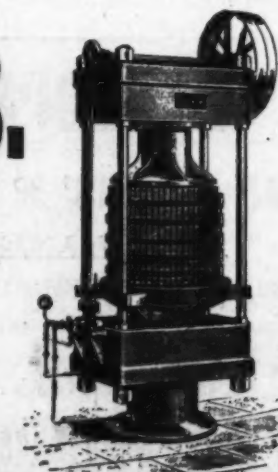
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**TIPS ON THE CHICAGO MARKETS.**

Mr. N. J. Weil, of W. E. Webbe & Co., says of provisions: The market has shown considerable strength both for cash and speculative articles. S. P. and green hams have advanced fully  $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c., picnics  $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and are held firm. He thinks the market may ease off some from top prices, but stuff is a purchase on all soft spots. He looks for much higher prices on provisions this season and stuff bought on soft spots will make money.

**LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL MARKET.**

(Special Telegram to "The National Provisioner.")

Louisville, Jan. 28.—Market dull; 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid for Texas prime crude, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for Mississippi Valley and from 15@15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in Georgia and Alabama.

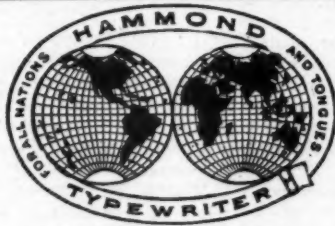
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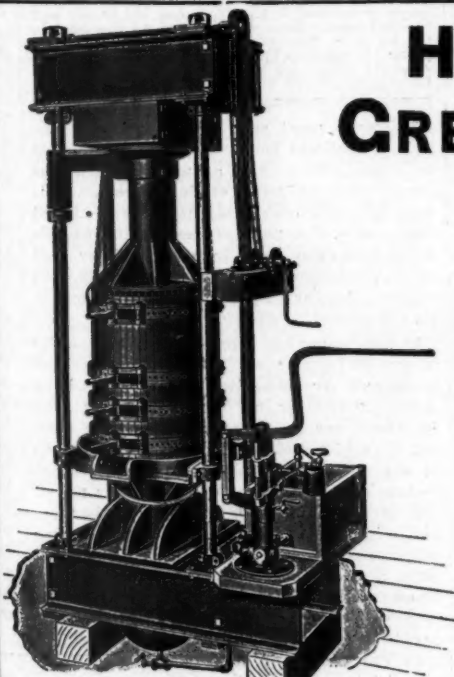
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**MANY A DROOPING FORTUNE**

HAS COME INTO THE SUN-  
SHINE OF PROSPERITY.....

**BY PERUSING PAGE 45**

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

**SIMON NEWMAN CO.** has been formed to raise and deal in live stock, etc. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Directors: Simon Newman, Juda Newman, Sigmund J. Newman, San Francisco; Solomon Wangenheim, Newman, Stanislaus County. Capital stock, \$500,000, all subscribed.

**THE SOUTHAMPTON ICE CO.** has been incorporated to manufacture artificial ice. Capital stock is \$25,000. Office, Southampton, Suffolk County.

**THE ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINE CO.** has been incorporated. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Capital stock, \$20,000, with \$5,250 subscribed. Directors: James Spiers, Jr., Frank M. Schweitzer, William Rennie, B. F. Harville and W. A. Leonard, of San Francisco.

**THE DRAKE CATTLE CO.** has been incorporated. The capital stock is \$100,000, of which \$75,000 is paid in. The operations of the concern are to be carried on in Clark and Ford counties, Kansas. The purpose given is the buying, selling, feeding, grazing and breeding of cattle and other live stock. Aaron S. Drake, Bucklin, Kansas; Aaron S. Drake, Wm. E. Moss, Lella D. Moss, Wm. T. Hurd, John Naylon and Albert N. Webb, all of Detroit, are interested.

**THE A. & H. KNORR ICE CO.**, of Cincinnati, has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock. The company is to engage in cutting and storing natural ice, of manufacturing and storing artificial ice, and will engage in distilling water and handling articles for cold storage. The incorporators are Adam Knorr, George L. Knorr, William J. Knorr, Edward S. Knorr and Herman E. Knorr.

**THE COX CATTLE CO.**, of Stephenville, Erath County, Texas, filed its charter with the Secretary of State. Capital stock, \$5,000. Incorporators: O. S. Houston, C. C. Cox and W. A. Hyatt. The purpose of this corporation is to raise, buy and sell Texas cattle.

**THE SKINNER CATTLE CO.**, of Lampasas, Texas, filed papers with the Secretary of State amending its charter, the amendment being only of minor importance and in no way affecting the original intention of the corporation.

**THE SOUTHAMPTON ICE CO.**, of Southampton, Suffolk County, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000. Directors: John W. Kilbreth, A. L. Morton, J. H. Pierson, of Southampton; S. L. Parrish, of 44 Broadway, New York, and others.

**THE AMERICAN FISHERIES CO.**, known as the menhaden oil trust, has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with an authorized capital of \$10,000,000. The incorporators named in the certificate are John F. Kehoe, Raymond S. White and Clarence F. Leggett. At a meeting of stockholders, N. B. Church, of New York, was elected general manager of the company. The names of the other officers were not announced. John E. Searles, of the American Sugar Refining Co., is said to be financially interested, and considerable foreign capital is invested in the company, three of the seven directors, it is understood, coming from abroad. The new company includes the thirteen companies formerly in this business.

**FRENCH FOOD CO.**, of New York City; capital stock, \$5,000. Directors: Fred C. Berling and James C. Young, New York City; J. C. Van Duyne, Ridgefield, N. J.

**THE ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINE CO.** were incorporated in San Francisco, Cal., with a capital stock of \$40,000. The incorporators are James Spiers, Jr., F. M. Schweitzer, William Rennie, etc.

**THE SAN JOAQUIN ICE CO.**, Fresno, Cal., were incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000, to buy, sell and manufacture ice, etc. Those interested are W. E. Gerber, Henry Gerber, Adolph Hellbron, C. E. Burnham and W. F. George, all residents of Sacramento.

The Bay State Coat Co., at 69 North Market street, Boston, is a progressive firm. They are turning out lots of fine goods and make a specialty of frocks and coats for the trade. They have ten Wheeler & Wilson machines at work and have salesmen out on the road. They make reliable goods. Remember them when you want frocks.\*\*\*



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PACKING HOUSE MATTERS  
AND NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

*Persons contemplating the erection of packing houses or in need of packing house machinery will do well to make their wants known in this column. The foremost firms in the lines mentioned closely peruse the notes on this page, and prospective purchasers of machinery would be placed in immediate communication with them.*

\* Frozen meat sent from South America and Australia to England has been reshipped to South Africa, and at prices said to be lower than the meat originally cost. This does not look overly bright for the chilled meat trade, but perhaps the sending of this meat into comparatively new territory will open up a larger demand than has heretofore existed. At any rate, it is wider distribution that is needed.

\* The Canadian people are getting quite interested in the stockyard and packinghouse business. An organization said to have American backing has offered \$10,000 a year for thirty years for the Toronto cattle market franchise and its privileges, the site to be changed and everything put in modern up-to-date shape. A Toronto concern has raised this offer to \$16,000 per year to keep the market in its present location. An effort is being made to establish a co-operative pork packing plant at Bowmanville, Ontario, the stock to be owned by farmers within a radius of twenty-five miles. Then a new packing plant has just been organized at Winnipeg, so it will be seen the people of Canada are taking renewed interest in such matters.

\* Austria-Hungary is said to be short of

food. A crop shortage is reported that may necessitate the importation of \$100,000,000 worth of food. Here is a good field for our packinghouses and provision dealers.

\* The Omaha Packing Co., South Omaha, Neb., will erect a \$6,000 smoke house, equipped with all modern machinery.

\* The Lincoln Stockyards Co., Lincoln, Neb., has just issued a statement of the business done during the last year. This shows that the yards handled 58,132 cattle, 60,640 hogs and 108,432 sheep. The yards have been found convenient for feeding stock in transit to the South Omaha yards and 53,000 head of cattle and 107,000 head of sheep were fed there during the year.

\* The following figures are extracted from the Cudahy Packing Co.'s business statistics for the year ending Oct. 31, 1897: Total distributive sales, \$24,343,157; total pay roll, \$1,520,651; number of employes, 3,250; hogs killed, 878,540; cattle killed, 248,690; sheep killed, 273,972; total ground covered by buildings at South Omaha, 35 acres; floor area in buildings, 107 acres; cold storage area in buildings, 21 acres; made pork, all kinds, 23,740 bbls.; made beef, all kinds, 39,627 bbls.; made lard, all kinds, 36,800,000 lb; lard purchased for refinery, 28,000,000 lb; made dry salted meat, 68,752,533 lb; made sweet pickled meats, 58,642,728 lb; made smoked meats, 43,722,642 lb; made canned meats, 14,122,572 lb; made sausages, 8,420,562 lb; made fertilizers, 15,500,000 lb; purchased

(Continued on page 36.)



Makes absolutely Pure Brine.  
Gives the Mildest Cure and the Brightest Meat.  
Produces the Finest Flavor and Gives Weight.  
Prevents Ropy Pickle and Slimy Meats.

Use Retsof Salt on your Hides if you want to get Good Color and Good Weights.  
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# PORK AND BEEF PACKERS' HAND-BOOK AND DIRECTORY.

The Latest and Most Improved Methods of Successful Packers, Foremen and Superintendents.

Pork Packing and Curing from A to Z in all the Departments of the Packing-House.—A Book for Life.

## Live Hogs.

Which is the Most Profitable and Satisfactory to the Packer?—A few Hints Regarding the Handling of Hogs in Hot Weather.—Unloading and Weighing: Hints to Buyers.—Dockages.—Inspection.—Figures for the Country Packer.—To Avoid Sour Meats.—Cost of Handling Hogs in Yards.—Feeding.

## Hog Killing.

Driving to Pens.—The Shackler.—Necessity of a Foreman.—Stripping Small Guts.—How to Avoid Destroying Them.—Scarring Guts.—To Avoid Destroying Large Guts.—Expense of Killing.—Men Required for Killing Gang.—The Work of Each Man on the Killing Gang.—Avoid Shoulder Sticking.—Temperature of Water in Scalding Tub.—Hog Scrapers.—The Scientific Portion of Hog Slaughtering.—The Expert Gutter.—The Shaver.—The Gut Bench.—Casings and Guts.—"Dark" and "Off" Color Lard Due to Careless Washing of Guts.—Do not Let Your Fat Go into the Sewer.—Hog Stomachs.—Leaf Lard.—Tongues.—How to Treat Them.—Temperature.—Dry Shaving.—Proper Handling, and After Effects of Poor Handling.—Shrinkage from Live to Dressed Weights.—Hair, Bristles, etc.—Carelessness of Killing Gang.—How to Avoid Losses.—When Water Should Be Used.

## Pepsin Manufacture.

What is Pepsin.—Method of Preparation.—Straining and Filtering of Liquid.—Grade Pepsin.—Purified Pepsin.—General Treatment and Drying Process.

## The Chill Room.

When to Put In.—Temperature of Room and Hogs.—Reduction of Temperature.—Lowest Temperature Permissible.—How Long to Hang Therein.—Watching Temperatures.—Proper Insulation of Chillroom.—Artificial Refrigeration Prevents Sour Meats.—Where to Place Brine Tanks.—How to Run the Pipes.—Necessity of Reliable Men in Taking Temperatures.—Closest Attention Necessary.—Necessity of Competent Men.—Advantages of Thorough Mechanics.—Who Should Attend to Insulation.

## Cutting of Hogs.

When to Commence Cutting.—Size of Gang.—The Cutting Gang.—The Chopper.—Instruments in Use.—Side Meat Trimmers.—Ribbers.—Backbone Sawers.—Shoulder Trimmers.—Blade Pullers.—Where to Chop the Backbone Out.—Other Men and Boys Necessary.—Cost of Cutting.—Domestic Cuts.—Export Cuts.—Loins.—Wrapping.—Cold Storage.—Treatment During Summer Season.—No Lean Meat to Tanks.—Spareribs.—Backbones, Neckbones, Hocks: What to do With Them.—Short-rib Middle (illustrated); How to Cut.—English Short-rib Middle (illustrated and explained).—Long Clear Middles (illustrated and explained).—Extra Long Clear Middles (illustrated and explained).—Long-rib Middles (illustrated and explained).—Gum-berland Middles (illustrated and explained).—Yorkshire Middles (illustrated and explained).—Staffordshire Middles (illustrated and explained).—Dublin Middles.—Stretford Middles.—Birmingham Middles (illustrated and explained).—Short, Clear Sides (illustrated and explained).—Extra Short, Clear Sides (illustrated and explained).—Wiltshire Sides (illustrated and explained).—South Staffordshire Sides (illustrated and explained).—Clear Belly (illustrated and explained).—Rib Belly (illustrated and explained).—Welsh Sides.—Irish-cut Sides.—South Staffordshire Sides.—Clear Bellies.—English Rib Bellies.—Pickled Clear Bellies.—Short Clear Backs, English (illustrated).—Short Fat Backs (illustrated).—Long Fat Backs (illustrated).—Pickled Clear Backs.—Short-cut Hams (illustrated).—Long-cut Hams (illustrated).—Stafford Hams (illustrated).—South Stafford Hams.—Manchester Hams.—Skinned Hams.—California Hams (illustrated).—Rolled Hams, Bone-

less (illustrated).—Boston Shoulders (illustrated).—Square Shoulders.—New York Shoulders (illustrated).—Regular Shoulders (illustrated).—Skinned Shoulders.—Rolled Shoulders, Boneless (illustrated).—Mess Pork (illustrated).—Extra Prime Pork.—Clear Pork (illustrated).—Extra Clear Pork.—Clear Back Pork.—Shoulder Butts, Lean.—Pork Loins.—Cumberland.—Short Ribs.

## Fresh Meats.

Tenderloins.—Trimming.—Spareribs.—The Adviability of Spreading.—What Receptacles to Use to Give Meat a Good Appearance.—What Pieces Must Not Be Given for Counter Trade.—The Handling of Spareribs, also Fresh and Smoked.—Meat Market Sales.

## Hog Tests and Relative Values.

The Value of Tests.—What Percentage to Figure on Live Weight.—What to Figure for Cost of Manufacture.—Shrinkage When Determining Cured Yields.—Conclusion About Cutting of Hogs.

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE Weights of Cuts, Meats, and LARD YIELDED by Live Hogs of 110 to 450 lb. (This table alone is worth the price of the book to every packer.)

## Packing and Shipping Meats.

Sizes of Boxes.—How to Pack.—Eight Sizes.—Weights They Will Contain.—Material Used.—Care to be Taken on the Journey.—How to Store on Board Ship.—Damage Due to Exposure.—Advantages of Having Men at Seaboard.—Cost of Packing Meats.—Average Amount of Salt Used.—How Much Borax to Use.—When to Pack in Borax, and Why.—Allowances for Shrink-Cover Cost of Borax.—Weighing Dry-Salt Meats for Export.—How to Handle Borax Meats and Dry-Salt Meats.—What Methods are Used to Keep Dry-Salt Meats Dry.—Advantage of Tight Boxes.—Points for Exporters How to Ascertain Cost and Profit.—Many Other Points of Value.

## Points for Shippers of Provisions to England.

Regulations Adopted by the London Provision Trade.—American and Canadian Bacon Landed.—Pork and Heads in Barrels and Cases.—Mess Pork in Barrels of 200 pounds.—Beef in Tierces of 300 pounds.—Allowances and Terms.—Lard.—Bladders.—American Tierces.—Other Packages.—Canned (tinned) Meats.—Rules and Regulations of London Chamber of Commerce.—General Rules for Exporters.—Terms.—Invoices.—Weights.—Agents.

## Domestic Packing and Shipping.

How to Pack and Ship: Domestic Meats.—Sweet Pickled Meats.—Green Meats.—Pumping Hams pro and contra.—Lard.—Fresh Meats, Sausages.—Fertilizer. Tables of No. 1 BOX AVERAGES Export Meats. No. 2—Tierce Averages at 300 lb. No. 3—Table of Convertible Values for Provision Exports to Great Britain.

## Curing.

Elimination of Animal Heat.—Demand for Mild Cured Meats.—Temperatures.—How to Handle a Ham Pump.—Strength of Pickle.—Spread the Meats.—How Long.—What Temperature.—SOME GOOD RECIPES FOR CURING.—How Much Saltwater, etc., to Use.—Sugar Curing.—Different Formulas and Temperatures.—To Avoid "Ropey Pickle."—How to Get Rid of It.—Rolling.—Repling.—Time for Curing of Different Pieces of Different Weights.—When to Draw the Pickle.—Gain in Curing.—Handling of Tierces After Drawing Pickle.—How to Pickle Tierces.—Out for Leaks.—CURE FOR TONGUES PACKED IN BARRELS AT 220 POUNDS.—Formula.—Another Formula.—Temperature.—Another Pickle.—A Fourth Formula.—Change of Pickle; When Necessary.—Tongues for Export.—Curing of Hocks and Feet.—The Required Pickle.—Another Method.—Temperature.—Vinegar Pickle.—CURE FOR BELLIES IN

TIERCES.—Formula.—Bellies in Tubs.—Another Formula (also good for California Hams, New York Shoulders, etc.).—First-class Cure for Light Bellies for Breakfast Bacon, No. 1.—How to Handle Meats Under this Formula.—Time Necessary for Curing.—Pickle Tests.—Pickle Tanks.—How Low Pickle May Be Drawn from Tanks.—Look Out for Rats.—Tierces.—What Weight of Different Cuts to Pack into Them.—Barrels.—Half-Barrels.—Kegs.—Gain of Weight in Pickle.—Loss of Strength in Pickle.—Do not Use Old, Weak Pickle.—Avoid Pickle-Soaked Meats.—How to Keep Brine "Alive."—Roll All Pickled Meats Well.—Maintaining of Temperature.—"Dry" Method of Curing Tierce Meats.—WESTPHALIA HAMS.—Formula and manner of making them fully explained.

## American Dry Salt Treats.

Heavy Side Meats.—How to Handle.—How to Salt and Resalt.—Bulk-ing of Meats and Rebulk-ing.—Backs.—Bellies.—Shoulders.—Bulk all Meats Close.—Time Necessary for Curing.—How to Figure and Determine Difference of Treatment Prior to Smoking, Between Dry-Salted Meats and Sweet Pickled Meats.—Light, Clear Sides, Extra Clear Sides.—How to Put Up.—Advantages in Bulk-ing as Clears.—A Tour Through the Cellars of the Country.—What It Discloses.—A Saving to Packers.—Great Possibilities.—Meats for Export.—Handling.—Color.—Use of Saltpeter and Nitrate of Soda.—Difference Between the Use of Saltpeter and Salt.—Acquisition of Color.—How to Sprinkle Saltpeter on Meats.—How to Add Salt.—Use of the Pocket Stick.—Bulk-ing and Rebulk-ing.—How to Place Export Meats in Cellar.—How to Ship Export Salt Meats in Winter.—How in Summer.—How to Handle Meats When Packed in Borax.—How to Obtain Color on Long-cut Hams.—The Necessity of Tight Boxes and Close Packing.—Shipping of Backs and Bellies.

## Smoke Department.

Various Theories in Reference to Best Method of Smoking Refuted.—Cold Smoking.—Quick Smoking.—What is Necessary in Order to Make Meats Which Will Stand Handling.—How to Fill the Smoke-House.—What Precautions to Take.—What Kind of Fire.—How Long.—Let Your House Cool Off.—What Wood to Use.—About the Use of Sawdust.—What to Use to Give the Meat Better Appearance, and to Prevent Flies from Touching It.—Washed Meats.—Temperature of Water.—What to Mix With It.—What the Stringer Has to Do.—Usages in the British Islands.—Meat-Washing Machines.—Appetizing Meats in Bacon Shops in England.—To Make them Look So.—Room for Improvement in the Handling of Smoked Meats.—Improved Methods Compared to Former Years.—Smoking in Summer.—Do not Handle Meats Any More than Necessary.—Do not Pile Smoked Meats.—About Handling Before Canvassing.—The Use of Borax Before Packing.—Advantages of Parchment Paper Over Straw Paper.—Canvas and Yellow Wash.—How to Yellow Wash 2,500 Hams.—What to Use.—Protection of Smoke-House and Canvassing Room.—Ventilators, Doors and Windows.—PICKLED CURED MEATS.—How Long to Soak in Winter.—In Summer.—Fully Detailed.—Shorter Time with Running Water.—Putting Meats in Soak Vats.—How Full the Vats Ought to Be.—Advantages of Creating a Current.—Most Economical Arrangement for Soaking Meats.—Detailed and Explained.

## Sausage Department.

Advantages of Such Department in a Packing House.—Cleanliness.—A Number of Sausage Recipes.—Fully Explained.—Pork Sausage.—Bologna.—Liver Sausage.—Head-cheese.—Tongue Sausage.—Summer

Sausage.—Beef Sausage.—German Bologna Sausage.—Ham, Chicken and Tongue Sausage.—Oxford Sausage.—Frankfort Sausage.—Roast-wurst.

## Tank Department.

Importance of this Department.—Description of Tanks and Capacity.—Size of Manholes.—Location of Same and Water Pipes and Lard Cocks.—How to Set Up a Tank.—To Avoid Loss of Life and Property.—Operation of Tanks.—How to Fill, and When.—What to Do When Tank Gets "Flushed" in Cooking.—How Long to Cook.—How Much Time to Settle.—The Use of Salt in Tank.—Drawing to Cooler.—Pumping Through Filter Press of Separator.—Necessity for Quicker Cooling.—Difference in Temperatures Between Lard Drawn to Tierces and Lard Drawn to Tins.—How to Facilitate the Draining of Tank Water.—Cleaning of Coolers.—Vats and Catch Basins.—Making of "Stick"—Pressing Refuse from Tank Water.—Saving Lard from Tank Water.—What to Do With Residue.—Tight and Open Jacket Kettles.—How to Operate Each of Them.—How Long to Cook, and Under Which Pressure.—The Use of the Hopper and Agitator.—Neutral Lard.—How and Where It is Made.

PRIME STEAM LARD.—What It Should Be Made of, and How Rendered.—"Killing" and "Cutting" Lard.—How to Mix.—Wash Your Gut Lard.—Which Agent to Use in Bleaching and Purifying Rejected Lard.—In Which Proportion.—How to Recook Same.—Another Method.—Another Recipe.—Kettle-Rendered Leaf Lard.—Neutral Lard.—Kettle-Rendered Lard.—How to Make It.—Stearine Tests.—Yield of Lard Pressed for Oil.—Refined or Compound Lard.—What It is Composed Of.—Method of Manufacture.—White Grease.—Brown and Yellow Grease.—Pig's Feet.—Their Utilization as White Grease, if Not Used for Glue Stock.—Where the Grease Can Be Used.—THE MELTING POINT OF LARD.—An Interesting Article on the Subject.—The Melting Point no Indication of Purity.—Methods of Determining It.—Difference of Melting Points of the Different Parts of the Animal.—Difference in Prime Steam Lard and Jacket Kettle Lard.—Disadvantages of Trying to Get Too Much of a Yield.—To Avoid Dark Colored Lard.

## Gut and Casings Department.

Its Importance.—What is Paid by Dealers to Packers.—Variation of Prices.—Handling of No. 1 Guts.—Percentage of Good Guts.—Advantage of Handling Guts in the Packing House.—Handling of Bung Guts.—Salting, Drying, Packing.—Points of Interest. CASINGS.—Soaking, Cleaning, Salting.—Quantity of Salt Allowed.—Yield per Hog.—Calculating Profits for Casings Department, 4 Months' Killing, 2 Examples.—Advantages to the Packer.

## Fertilizer Department.

Dried Blood.—Concentrated Tankage or "Stick".—Percentage of Phosphate, Moisture and Ammonia.—Sample Analysis of Dried Blood, Concentrated Tankage.—No. 1 Ground Tankage.—Raw Bone Meal.—Ground Steam Bone.—Value of Dried Blood as a Fertilizer per Valt and per Ton.—Concentrated Tankage No. 2.—Ground Tankage.—How Manufactured, and What It Contains.—Raw Bone Meal.—Ground Steam Bone.

IN ADDITION to the above there are 7,000 NAMES of the following branches of the trade, wholesale trade, only:

Pork and Beef Packers.—Wholesale Butchers and Slaughterers.—Wholesale Dealers in Meats.—Wholesale Provision Dealers.—Lard Renderers and Refiners.—Oleomargarine and Butterine Manufacturers.—Tallow Renderers and Dealers.—Provision Brokers and Commission Merchants.—Cotton-Seed Oil Manufacturers and Refiners.—Sausage Manufacturers (Wholesale and Retail).—Fertilizer Manufacturers and Dealers.—Soap and Candle Makers.

Any intelligent reader will see that this book is an absolute necessity to every progressive packing-house, and that each chapter in the book (which is written by experts), is fully worth the price of same, viz: \$10. It should not be missed in any packing-house, slaughter-house, rendering plant, sausage factory, soap or fertilizer works, cotton oil mill, or any other establishment connected with or allied to the great meat and provision industries of the United States and Canada.—Send us your order.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER PUBLISHING CO.—Directory Department.

ROBERT GANZ & CO., Proprietors.

Rialto Building, Chicago.

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**CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.**

The small receipts of hogs for the month is influencing the trade somewhat, because all the January estimates were for 1,600,000 hogs. So far (up to Jan. 26) the receipts for the month have been 610,000, and it will take a good four days' run to bring the January total up to 700,000, which is not probable, considering the state of the roads throughout the West after the heavy snowstorms that have just occurred. Furthermore, the hogs, besides being few in number, are averaging light in weight. January receipts last year were 763,000.

Packers are still inclined to bull the market, and have been doing so in order to sell at the advanced price. They believe they will be able to get plenty of hogs to fill up their stocks again. The whole country is bullish, and there seems every reason to believe that farmers are holding back their hogs in order to get better prices. It is possible that provisions will be the leader of a bull movement that will carry hog products above the level reached last summer. They have had a better January advance than anything else on the list, pork having gone up \$1.50 per barrel and lard and ribs about  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. There has been more perfect content among the manufacturers this season than for a long time past, all trying to get the hog and the produce markets into some sort of logical relationship to each other. A January advance is traditional, and part of the same tradition is that in February the packers begin to do a lot of selling for May.

Exports for last week showed considerably over the same week last year, 15,000,000 lb lard, against 12,000,000 in 1897; 35,000 boxes bacon, against 24,000. The opinion of prominent men in the provision pit is that there will be a break in the market within the next few days. The safe rule to follow at present is to buy on breaks. The following is a report of the market by days:

Saturday, Jan. 22.—The range for to-day in pork was 10c., in lard  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, in ribs  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. There was an easy tone up to the last few minutes of the trade. Just at the close there was a firming up on the buying of ribs by the Continental Packing Co. Pork closed at Friday's figures, lard and ribs unchanged to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower.

Monday, Jan. 24.—Hog receipts were considerably below the estimates, 29,000, instead of 38,000, and prices at the yards were 5c. higher. At the seven Western points there were 50,000 hogs, against 60,000 the same day last year. The heavy snowstorms in the West will make the hog receipts for the week light. There seemed to be an increasing outside interest in the market. It was said that Armour was buying through brokers. At the close pork showed an advance of 15c., lard and ribs of  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Tuesday, Jan. 25.—There was rather an easy feeling at the opening, but the bull provision market kept up, pork advancing  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, lard and ribs  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. The receipts of hogs at the Western points were 60,000, against 52,000 a year ago. There were fair local shipments of meats, but only moderate of lard, 3,300,000 lb of the former and 643,000 lb of the latter. The strength of the market was contributed to by buying by interests which had sold early. Product closed at top figures.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.—The market was active but generally at some reduction from yesterday's prices. Increases of 8,000 bbls. new pork, 30,000 tes. lard and 5,000,000 lb ribs estimated for the month in local stocks had something to do with the selling, as did also the fact that all who could take a profit

(Continued on page 40.)

**ICE AND REFRIGERATION.**

Those interested in this subject should not forget to look also at Packers' and Slaughterers' Notes, and all other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our **WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN** on page 45.

—C. E. Pretz, of Far Rockaway, N. Y., has contracted with the De La Vergne Refrigerating Co., of New York, for a 30-ton ice machine with all accessories, to be completed by April 1, 1898.

—The Carolina Ice Company has a number of mechanics at work enlarging their ice plant. The additional machinery that is being installed consists of steam condensers, skimmers, re-boilers, flat coolers and charcoal filters. The capacity of the factory will be increased considerably, and the daily output will be 20 tons.

—The Great Western Railroad is putting up an ice house in Oelwein, Iowa, 204 by 40 and 40 feet high, to cost \$15,000. It will be one of the largest in the State, and will furnish two-fifths of the ice used by the road.

—The Erie Railroad will abandon its ice house in Jersey City and enlarge its ice house in Port Jervis, increasing its capacity from 2,000 to 5,000 tons. Port Jervis will be made the central distributing point for the New York and Delaware divisions, and when ice is needed in Jersey City it will be shipped in carload lots.

—Ground has been broken for the large ice factory to be erected for Buck & Ohlandt, at San Francisco, Cal. The proposed ice plant and storage warehouse will cost close on to \$100,000, and it is expected that about four months will be consumed in its erection.

—W. P. Taylor, receiver for the Buffalo Ice Co., has been ordered to sell \$75,000 worth of property to satisfy the claims of the creditors. The sale will be held this week.

—The Fred W. Wolf Co., of Chicago, has recently closed contracts with the following parties: Eigenbrot Brg. Co., Baltimore, 1 50-ton refrigerating machine; McAvoy Brg. Co., Chicago, direct expansion piping; James B. Clew & Son, Chicago, 1 100-ton ammonia condenser; Davenport Malting Co., Davenport, Iowa, direct expansion piping; Eagle Brg. Co., Toledo, Ohio, direct expansion piping; Gluck Brg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn., direct expansion piping; Meaders & Osgood, Nashville, Tenn., 1 25-ton ice making plant complete; Crystal Ice Mfg. Co., New Orleans, 1 60-ton ice making plant.

—The York Manufacturing Co., York, Pa., closed a contract with the Armour Packing Co., of Kansas City, Mo., for the construction and delivery of one of the largest refrigerating machines ever built. This is a 400-ton machine and will weigh 450,000 lb. It is due to the efforts of Thomas Shipley, general manager of the company, that this contract was secured.

—The Press, of Jackson, Mich., states: "A company has been formed here to erect a large warehouse for cold storage, near the railroad, which will be of benefit to shippers. Also a company is forming to emigrate to the Klondike in the spring." Queer association, isn't it?

—Swift and Company have taken out a permit for remodeling the building at the corner of Twenty-first and Carson streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., recently purchased by them, for refrigerating purposes, at a cost of \$3,000.

—Coffin, Fletcher & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., will contract for an artificial ice plant of 75

tons capacity a day, and are arranging to put in an electric light plant also.

—A cold storage warehouse will probably be built at Binghamton, N. Y., which will cost about \$30,000, and will be fitted up with large ice machines. Those interested are O. S. Heller, H. J. Gaylord and William Shanley.

—Michael J. Dady has secured control of the Coney Island Ice Co., and has begun arrangements for improving the plant by the introduction of another ice machine with a capacity of 50 tons a day, thus increasing its output to 120 tons.

—R. Drumm & Sons, of Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y., are converting their large Silver Lake ice house into a cold storage house.

—Charles Kochenroth, of Louisville, Ky., has leased the Glacier Ice Co.'s plant at Shelbyville for one year, with the privilege of five years.

—The City Market stockholders of Springfield, Mass., are in favor of increasing the cold storage capacity.



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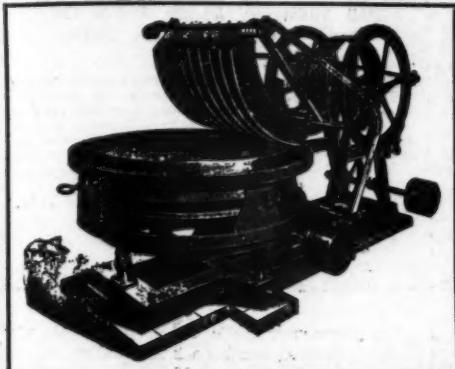
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Fred. Katz, California Market.....1 No. 9  
Richard Guth, St. Louis.....1 No. 9  
Leo Taube, Detroit, Mich.....1 No. 9  
R. Kreischmar, Milwaukee.....1 No. 9  
Karl Scheidter, Milwaukee.....3 No. 9  
Fred Usinger, Milwaukee.....3 No. 9  
Nelson, Morris & Co., Chicago.....2 No. 9  
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Anglo-American Prov. Co., Chicago..2 No. 9  
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Chicago.....1 No. 9  
Underwood & Co., U. Stock Yards,  
Chicago.....2 No. 9  
Veillauer & Hoffman, Milwaukee..1 No. 9  
H. Wendt, Chicago.....3 No. 9  
Theodore Berg, Chicago.....2 No. 9  
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**Want and For Sale ADS on Page 45.****FREDERICK BOHNET,**

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**PACKING HOUSE MATTERS.**

(Continued from page 32.)

meats from outside packers, 7,500,000 lb; made Diamond C soap, 15,000,000 lb.

\* 1897 has been the most prosperous year in the history of the Kansas City Stockyards Co. It handled \$110,000,000 of business during the year, against \$103,000,000 in 1896, the next largest year.

\* Here are a few hog statistics: The receipts of hogs for the first 12 days this year were 320,140, against 260,857 last year. Last year the hogs averaged 245 lb, while this year's average is 235 lb. In total live weight this year's arrivals for the first 12 days show an increase over 1897 of 11,322,935 lb.

\* A statement of its financial condition was filed by the Cudahy Packing Co., of Chicago, with the county clerk and recorder at Anacosta, Mont. It shows that the company's assets are \$5,436,061.00, of which \$3,334,557.99 is real estate, \$127,446.35 in money loaned and \$374,056.75 in cash on hand. The liabilities are placed at \$1,936,061.09, the indebtedness being unsecured. A notice appointing an agent in Montana was also filed.

\* This season has been unprecedented in the cattle trade in Alabama. Since Nov. 1 more than \$30,000 worth have been shipped to Missouri and Kansas. Recently drovers have been coming in by every road. This has been caused by the report that after Jan. 14 Alabama cattle would be quarantined against.

\* A building permit has been issued to Armour & Co., in Omaha, Neb., for the erection of packinghouse buildings. The permit calls for buildings valued at \$248,000, which is about one-quarter the amount the completed plant will cost. This one permit is to cover all of the buildings now under course of construction or contemplated by Armour & Co.

\* An interesting experiment was made in Chicago this week. A load of hogs was weighed just as they arrived, without feed or water. Then they were watered and an hour and a half after the first weighing they showed a gain of 260 lb without having anything to eat. This shows that there is a good

deal of loss to shippers on hogs weighed just off the cars, as compared with regular watering.

\* John and Christina Fisher sued the Edward Heitzberg Packing Co., of St. Louis, for \$5,000 damages for the death of their father, which was caused, it is alleged, by the explosion of a vat of boiling grease on the premises of the defendant June 22, 1897.

\* It is rumored that Armour & Co., of Chicago are seriously considering establishing a large packing establishment in the neighborhood of Boston for the purpose of securing better facilities for export.

\* The chief engineer of the Plant Investment Co. has been in Tampa, Fla., arranging for the commencement of the new brick building for Swift and Company.

\* The Lake Erie & Western Stockyards, of Elmwood, Ind., will be removed to a better locality so that better drainage can be secured.

\* Armour & Co., Chicago, have secured a lot of land 200 by 150 feet at Port Norfolk, on the line of the Norfolk & Portsmouth Belt Line Railway, and purpose erecting, at an early date, an immense ice and cold storage plant, which will be used as their general Southern distributing point for their products.

\* The Union Stockyards Co., Omaha, Neb., has commenced the work of educating the farmers and stock raisers in the matter of raising hogs. While the yard company does not undertake to tell the farmer the best way to raise or care for hogs it does tell him that light hogs are worth a great deal more on this or any other market just now than heavy hogs. This is due principally to the taste of the consumer, which has changed to some extent within the last year or two. A few days ago the stockyards company had 10,000 postal cards, containing a treatise on light hogs, printed, and these are now being sent to every farmer and raiser of hogs in the State. The producer is urged to grade his hogs and to have them ready for market as young as possible. In order to obtain the best prices hogs should weigh from 200 to 240 lb and should not under any circumstances weigh over 300 lb. It is claimed that the sending of young hogs to market will have a tendency to reduce the stock of lard and make it more valuable to the producer. Hogs marketed at these weights will mean younger hogs and that will undoubtedly, it is claimed, tend to reduce the losses sustained by producers owing to the ravages of hog cholera.

**TALLOW, SOAP, GLUE, FERTILIZER AND COTTON OIL TRADE NOTES.**

**CORRESPONDENTS, SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS SENDING ITEMS FOR THIS COLUMN SHOULD MAIL THEM SO AS TO REACH THE EDITOR NOT LATER THAN THURSDAY EVENING.**

*Tallow-renderers, soap makers, glue manufacturers, fertilizer manufacturers, and cotton oil manufacturers would do well to make known their wants in this column, which would result in their being placed in immediate correspondence with the leading firms interested in these lines who carefully peruse these notes.*

The big glue factory on the north side, New Albany, Ind., is again in operation, and although the business was "sticky" during the hard times, it is hoss and hoss that glue will come to the sticking point of commercial success.

The Parmenter & Polsey Fertilizer Co., of Peabody, Mass., has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Massachusetts with a capital stock of \$100,000, to manufacture and deal in fertilizers, ground bone, poultry supplies, oils, soaps, tallow, grease, etc.

A cottonseed oil mill will be built at Lafayette, Ala., early in the spring.

The French producers of olive oil, lard, etc., are troubled with American competition with cottonseed oil and have been moving on the French Chamber for an increase in the duty from \$1.15 to \$5 per 100 kilograms. But the committee on tariff has reported adversely. As a hundred kilos is 220½ lb it will be seen that the tax would, if laid, be only about 2½c. per lb, against 2c. per lb tax laid by the American Congress on oleomargarine for the protection of the dairy interest. But, with the French soapmakers, cottonseed oil is an all important raw material, and their vigorous protests killed the proposed 338 per cent. increase in the tariff and thus saved the French market to American cottonseed oil.

C. Obst, Odell & Co., of Adams, Mass., are going to build a soap factory in Cheshire.

The Roberts Cotton Oil Co. is now located at Charlestown, Mo. The plant covers seven acres. The mill occupies a one-story struc-

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# SAUSAGE

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" " " " Worcester, Mass.  
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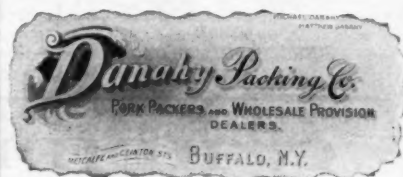
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PRICE OF KILN DRIED AND GROUND FULLER'S EARTH, FOR USE BY MILLS, \$12.00 PER TON.  
PRICE OF FULLER'S EARTH PREPARED FOR ANIMAL OIL AND PAINT TRADE, \$18.00 PER TON.

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NEW YORK CITY.

ture 50 by 130 feet. The seed house has a capacity of 2,500 tons and is 80 by 150 feet in size.

A combined oil and ice plant will be built in Augusta, Ga., this summer. Some representative citizens are its promoters.

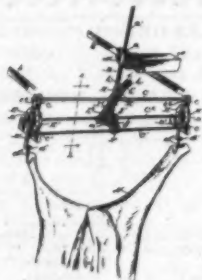
Gustave B. Calman died at his home, 127 West Eighty-first street, New York, Tuesday night. He had been ill for many weeks. Mr. Calman was thirty years old. He was interested in the manufacture of glue, and was part owner of a large business in this line at 290 Pearl street.

### INVENTIVE GENIUS.

#### Patents, Trade-Marks, Etc., Granted in Washington on January 25.

507,725.—REFRIGERATOR; Charles H. Leonard, Grand Rapids, Mich. App. filed Feb. 20, 1897. The combination of a case, a drawer movable in said case, and having a back of less width than the depth of said drawer, and a flap hinged above said drawer and engaging said back.

507,853.—A CONVEYING APPARATUS FOR SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS; Julius Levinson and Barney Rosenberg, Chicago, Ill. App. filed Jan. 25, 1897. The combination, with a



suspensible frame carrying at each of its ends a rail-section, of a pair of retaining jaws pivotally secured above each of said sections, a mechanism to raise the device, and means to lift one of said jaws at each end of the frame simultaneously.

507,977.—CATTLE GUARD; James Hensley, Warren, Ark. App. filed April 23, 1897. A cattle guard, comprising a gate mounted to swing transversely of a railway track, a rock-shaft extended across the track, a lever on said rock-shaft, a link connection between the lever and gate, arms extended from the rock-shaft between the rails at an upward angle, and a platform bearing on said arms.

508,006.—REFRIGERATOR; George C. Perkins, Detroit, Mich. App. filed Oct. 28, 1896. A refrigerator comprising a refrigerator-chamber having an upper and lower compartment, two vertical-end partitions in said upper compartment, forming between them other adjacent upright walls of the refrigerating-chamber, narrow air-flues or passages, communicating with the upper compartment at or near its top, and communicating with the lower compartment at or near its top, the re-

## NEPONSET RED ROPE INSULATING PAPER

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**F.W. BIRD & SON**  
EAST WALPOLE, MASS.

**Refrigerators, Cars, Etc.**

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frigerating chamber having air-passages the upright walls thereof into the top of the upper compartment, the air-passages adjacent the flue having the lower communication with the upper compartment, being located below the air-passages adjacent the other air-flue, substantially as described.

#### TO PREVENT MOULD

on Hams, Bacon, Tongues, etc., use Zanzibar Carbon in the soaking water.\*\*\*

#### ORAM'S GIANT HOOP DRIVERS.

MR. JOHN S. ORAM, of Cleveland, Ohio, is the manufacturer of a giant thin hoop driver. It is a great labor saver and is highly indorsed by the trade, including Messrs. Armour & Co., who have expressed their satisfaction with it. The hoop driver is a most valuable—in fact, almost indispensable—part of packinghouse machinery. The capacity of the machines already sold is 60,000,000 a year. Mr. Oram will send an 80-page catalogue to those interested.\*\*\*

A Klondike Heiress.—First Klondike Miner—"I hear that our neighbor, Spudkins, has married rich!" Second Klondike Miner (enviously)—"Yes; they say his bride has an independent fortune of fifty cans of boneless ham, and twenty-five cans of condensed milk."—Puck.

#### PERSONAL.

Mr. Carl Dreier, the well-known and popular general manager of the Wilcox Lard and Refining Co., sailed for Venezuela last Saturday.

Mr. Nicholas Wolf, of Wolf, Sayer & Heller, arrived in Chicago early this week. Mr. Schwind, of the same firm, has been in New London, Conn.

Messrs. Thompson and Hall, two of the English directors of the Eastmans Company, are in New York.

Mr. F. R. Burrows, first vice-president and general manager of the Plankinton Packing Company, Milwaukee, was a visitor on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange this week.

Albert Hall, who had been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade for over 25 years, died on Thursday, Jan. 20.

\* An effort has been made in Scotland looking to the adoption of some steps to check or regulate the sale of foreign meats in Scotch markets. The fact is reported to the State Department by U. S. Consul Fleming at Edinburgh, who says it is explained by the fact that the butchers buy American beef at 9¢ 12c. a pound and sell it at the same price as the Scotch beef, for which they pay 12c. a pound. The directors of the Scottish Chamber of Commerce have taken the initiative in opposing the trade.

## TINNOL, a Paste that Sticks.

NO PEELING OFF. NO RUST SPOTS ON TIN. NO DISCOLORING OF LABELS.

Write for Sample and Prices to

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO., 11 Gold Street, New York.

## DIXON'S SILICA GRAPHITE PAINT

FOR TIN OR SHINGLE ROOFS AND IRON WORK. Tin roofs well painted have not required repainting for 10 to 15 years. IT IS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

If you need any paint it will pay you to send for circular.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

W. C. HEIDELBERGER.

Members N. Y. Produce Exchange.

P. C. HEIDELBERGER.

## C. HEIDELBERGER'S SONS,

Main Office and Packing House,

110-112 Dupont Street,

537-541 Manhattan Avenue,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

## Pork Packers and Lard Refiners.

Silver Spray Brand of Lard. Curers of Golden Star Brand of Provisions. Receivers of Western Dressed Beef, Hogs, Calves and Mutton.

BRANCH HOUSES:

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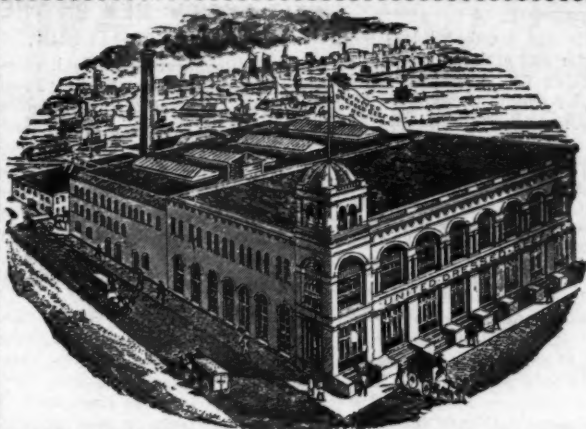
CURERS AND JOBBERS OF  
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WHITE ROSE  
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ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO FOREIGN TRADE.

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## The United Dressed Beef Company OF NEW YORK,

Office Telephone, 303 38th St.

### CITY DRESSED BEEF.

PACKERS AND EXPORTERS OF INDIA MESS AND ALL SALT BEEF  
MANUFACTURERS OF

Beef Casings, Dried Blood, Fertilizers, Oleo Oils, Stearine, Prime City Tallow,  
Ground Bone, Horns and Cattle Switches, Selected Hides.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR SHOP FAT AND KIDNEY SUET.

43d & 44th STREETS,  
FIRST AVE. and EAST RIVER, NEW YORK.

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## SWIFT'S..... CHICAGO DRESSED Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork

AND A FULL LINE OF SWIFT'S FINE PROVISIONS

Can be had at our branch houses in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

### BRANCH HOUSES:

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G. F. and E. C. SWIFT,  
Proprietors.

G. F. & E. C. Swift, 105 Barclay st.

Gansevoort Beef Co., 22 and 24 10th ave.

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Swift Provision Co., Cor. 18th st. and 10th ave.

G. F. Swift & Co., Manhattan Market (W. 35th st.).

Swift Sheep & Prov'n Co., 11th ave., 34th and 35th sts.

North River Beef Co., Foot W. 39th st.

Riverside Beef Co., 130th st. and 12th ave.

Swift Bros., Morrisania, 709 and 771 Westchester ave.

Harlem Beef Co., Foot East 127th st.

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Centre Market Beef Co., Cor. Centre and Grand sts.

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Williamsburgh Beef Co., 100 and 102 N. 6th st.

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## Jersey City Packing Company,

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS. CURERS AND EXPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN FINE PROVISIONS. REFINERS OF LARD.

Manufacturers of "White Star" Brand of Lard. "Eagle" Brand of Hams and Breakfast Bacon. "Peerless" Brand Sausages.

BEEF AND PORK PACKED SPECIALLY FOR ALL CLIMATES.

Salesrooms and Packing Houses: 138-154 9th St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

## NORTH PACKING and PROVISION CO.

PACKERS AND JOBBERS OF  
PROVISIONS

Highest Award, Diploma and Medal, at World's Fair, for Pure Lard, Hams, Bacon, Bbl. Pork, Neutral Lard, Sausages.

PURE LEAF LARD, 3, 5, 10-LB. PAIL TUBS,  
TIERCES.

33 & 34 N. MARKET STREET, BOSTON.

444, 446 & 448 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, N. Y. CITY

Try their North Star Brand for something extra choice. Sure to please.

PACKING HOUSE, - SOMERVILLE, MASS.

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PROVISIONS,  
POULTRY  
AND GAME,

BUTCHERS, PACKERS AND EXPORTERS,

FULTON MARKET.

NEW YORK.

G. & D. ISAACS,

Abattoir and Salesroom:  
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BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WHOLESALE  
BUTCHERS

MANUFACTURERS OF

DUESSETT BRAND EXTRA OLEO OIL, Stearine, etc.

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ARE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

HALSTEAD & CO.,

Packers and Provision Dealers.

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Registered Cable Address "Roomfull." New York

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282 Franklin.

Their process of preparing and curing gives that delicate flavor and beautiful color  
for which they are noted, and adapts them to any climate or season of the year.

OUR KETTLE RENDERED LEAF LARD CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

... 20 Harrison Street, New York.

See Coupon on Page 26.

PLANKINTON  
PACKING CO.,

PORK AND BEEF PACKERS  
AND PROVISION DEALERS.  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.**

(Continued from page 34.)

sold. The day's run of hogs was only 15,000, with prices from 10¢ to 15¢ higher. The total receipts at Western points was 54,400, against 61,700 the same day last year. The declines at the close were, pork 5¢, lard 5¢ to 7½¢, ribs 2½¢ to 5¢.

Jan. 27.—Provisions were strong in response to a strong wheat market, and recovered all they lost yesterday of Tuesday's advance. English houses were the principal buyers. Cash trade dull. Run of hogs, 26,000 and prices 5¢ lower. Closing price for May delivery showed gains for the day: Pork 7½¢, lard 5¢, ribs 2½¢.

Friday, Jan. 28.—Provisions opened easy, because of the heavy run of hogs, 40,000, being received at the yards, where prices opened lower. A firm close of the hog market helped provisions, which closed at an advance over the opening. Closing prices for May option were, pork \$10, lard, \$4.87½ to \$4.90, ribs \$4.90 to \$4.92½.

**RANGE OF PRICES.  
SATURDAY, JANUARY 22.**

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....				9.65
May.....	9.80	9.80	9.70	9.75
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
January.....	4.70	4.70	4.67½	4.67½
May.....	4.80	4.80	4.77½	4.80
July.....	4.87½	4.90	4.87½	4.87½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....				4.70
May.....	4.82½	4.82½	4.80	4.80

**MONDAY, JANUARY 24.**

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January.....	9.72½	9.75	9.72½	9.75
May.....	9.85	9.90	9.82½	9.90
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
January.....	4.72½	4.75	4.72½	4.75
May.....	4.82½	4.85	4.82½	4.85
July.....	4.92½	4.95	4.92½	4.95
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....				4.85
May.....	4.85	4.90	4.85	4.90

**TUESDAY, JANUARY 25.**

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January.....	9.85	10.02½	9.85	10.02½
May.....	9.85	10.02½	9.85	10.02½
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
January.....	4.80	4.82½	4.80	4.82½
May.....	4.85	4.92½	4.85	4.92½
July.....	4.95	5.00	4.95	5.00
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	4.80	4.92½	4.80	4.92½
May.....	4.87½	4.97½	4.85	4.97½

**WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26.**

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January.....	9.92½	9.92½	9.87½	9.87½
May.....	10.02½	10.05	9.95	9.97½
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
January.....	4.85			
May.....	4.92½	4.95	4.87½	4.87½
July.....	5.00	5.00	4.97½	4.97½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....				4.90
May.....	4.97½	5.00	4.92½	4.95

**THURSDAY, JANUARY 27.**

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January.....				9.95
May.....	9.97½	10.05	9.90	10.05
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
January.....	4.77½	4.82½	4.77½	4.82½
May.....	4.87½	4.92½	4.87½	4.92½
July.....	4.97½	5.02½	4.97½	5.02½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....				4.92½
May.....	4.90	4.97½	4.87½	4.97½

**FRIDAY, JANUARY 28.**

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
January.....				9.90
May.....	9.97½	10.05	9.92½	10.00
LARD—(Per 100 lb)—				
January.....	4.80	4.82½	4.80	4.80
May.....	4.90	4.92½	4.85	4.87½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....				4.87½
May.....	4.90	4.95	4.87½	4.90

**W. THOS. NASH,****BROKER.**

Provisions, Lard, Grease, Etc.  
240 LA SALLE ST.,  
CHICAGO.

**HYMENEAL.**

The engagement is announced of Edwin H. Ferguson, the popular and active president of the Kentucky Refining Co., to Miss Sophie Fullerton Marfield, of Chillicothe, Ohio. We beg to offer our hearty congratulations.

**NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.**

*Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.*

\*\* The Board of Health meat inspectors for the week condemned the following quantities of meat: 28 calves, 1,240 lb; 450 lb of veal, 17,650 lb beef, 350 lb hogs, 1,000 lb sheep, 1 bbl. game, 100 lb; 23 bbls. poultry, 4,541 lb.

\*\* The Eastmans Company has secured a judgment against Gustav Goldman for \$424.

\*\* A judgment for \$548 has been obtained against Michael Hayes by the New York Veal & Mutton Co.

\*\* The Armour Packing Co. will open a new branch establishment at North and Franklin streets, Baltimore, Md., on Monday next, Jan. 30, 1898. Mr. Sam Prager will be the manager.

\*\* The question of house to house peddling of fresh meats without a license in the suburbs of the city and within the boundary of the Greater City, reaches us from Brooklyn Hills and Clarenceville, and the butchers of that vicinity are very much incensed against two Brooklyn parties who buy up odd and cheap lots of meat and so dispose of them. We are informed there is a Board of Health to interfere with them, and the captain of police at Richmond Hill said he could not act without instructions from the main city office. We have called the attention of this flagrant violation of the city ordinances to the proper authorities.

\*\* In our last issue we mentioned the rumor that the large sausage makers in East Houston street had consolidated. Since then we have been able to secure positive information and take pleasure in stating the facts as they really are. M. Zimmermann has bought out the business of Goldman & Co., and Mr. Goldman will be employed by him. Gerzog & Co., though in the same building, will be separate and distinct, and is not affected in any way by the consolidation. This move on Mr. Zimmermann's part shows his excellent business judgment, and will serve to still further enlarge the business as well as the fame of M. Zimmermann.

\*\* A little difference of opinion on the question of "chucks" between two lending houses is reported to have been settled.

\*\* Many butchers have stopped giving tallow to the Melting Association and have gone back to the melters.

\*\* Arthur Bloch, of the Fat Association, was a visitor on the floor of the Exchange.

\*\* Manager Moulton, of the same association, tried to sell some tallow at 3½¢ per lb on Thursday.

\*\* Aaron Buchsbaum is a popular member on the floor of the Produce Exchange, but does not come down very often.

\*\* Business in the beef trade has been very dull during the past two weeks.

\* Cattle horns are wanted. See page 45.

—A. Bail & Co. are erecting a cold storage warehouse in Tucson, Ariz.

—Last December the ice plant at Kinan, Honolulu, H. I., broke down, and operations were completely stopped until the broken portions could be replaced from San Francisco, Cal.

**WELL-KNOWN MEN ON THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.**

Joseph Bacharach, the well-known dealer in sausages, of New York: "Prospects for 1898 are very good as far as domestic trade is concerned. European trade has also been very good so far, but the future depends entirely on the actions foreign governments will take. They have shown a tendency to retaliate against the Dingley tariff which deters foreign buyers to engage themselves in larger contracts, but nevertheless I consider the prospects for foreign trade also very promising."

Mr. H. Scheideberg, of 304 East 116th street, New York, is the oldest casings manufacturer in the United States, though he is now only in the prime of life. He has been in the casings business since 1865. His opinions are the result of well matured experience. "The trouble in the casings market," he says, "is the quiet cut-rate war which is constantly waged by the people in it. The business at any time would be better if the dealers would maintain some fair and uniform price all the year around. A disorganized market is bad in any business. There is but one figure that is a paying figure, and that should be adhered to. For instance, in the summer, when the casings trade is slack, there is a cut. Then in the winter the price is raised. This unsettles the buyer's mind and the market. This is an annual mistake which a uniform rate would correct and enable the dealers to maintain a fair price for a first-class grade of casings. Now, I import casings and sell them in their original packages. When bundles or kegs are broken or repacked into smaller quantities this could easily be adjusted without injury to either the purchaser or the dealer."

"As to the prospective business and general outlook, it cannot be worse than last year. Things seem to be improving in other lines, and I trust the casings business will feel its share of it. There is no change as yet. I think, though, that there will be a general improvement all around which will certainly improve the general tone of all business."

**AMERICAN MEAT IN GERMANY.**

Consul General Mason at Frankfurt, Germany, sends an interesting report to the Department of State on American competition in Europe, in which he writes, among other things, on the meat export question. He says:

"The butchers and meat dealers of Berlin complain that \$7,664,000 worth of meats were imported to Germany in 1896, principally from the United States, and at prices with which they are unable to compete. They therefore petition the government to open the frontiers to the free importation of animals and meats from European countries, and to restrict by all practicable means the import of meats from America, which is steadily increasing from year to year. The whole agricultural population is arrayed against the vast importations of wheat, corn and oats from the Western hemisphere, and measures are under consideration to break the control which has been gained in the German market by American petroleum."

"On the other hand, the industrial and commercial classes have taken the field against any and all artificial restrictions of the food supply. The Boersen Courier, at Berlin, points out that, with the scant European harvests of last summer, prices of food have risen until the situation of the laboring masses in the cities and industrial towns

**Horse Casings Wanted**

SEND OFFERS TO  
**KACHELMACHER & BÖHMER,**  
174 Chambers St., New York.



**BERTH LEVI & CO.,**

82 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

19 MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO.

**HOG AND BEEF CASINGS.**

Importers of English, Russian and New Zealand Sheep Casings.

**BEST GERMAN POTATO FLOUR.****FOOD PRESERVATIVE (DRY ANTISEPTIC.)**

TELEPHONE No. 1251 BROAD ...

**BECHSTEIN & CO.****SAUSAGE CASINGS***New York: 12 Coenties Slip.*

Chicago: Union Stock Yards. London: 118 Great Suffolk Street.

**Illinois Casing Company,**

Cleaners and Importers of

**Sausage Casings,**

102 Michigan Street, . . . . . Chicago

**JOSEPH BACHARACH,**

(Established 1876.)

**IMPORTER AND EXPORTER**OF ALL  
KINDS OF**SAUSAGES**

347 Greenwich Street,

Telephone,  
586 Franklin.

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

**VORNBERGER & CO., Ltd.,**

MANUFACTURERS AND CLEANERS OF PRIMEST QUALITY

610 West 39th Street, NEW YORK.

5 Cowcross St., LONDON. 48 Market St., GLASGOW.

19 St. Andrew St., LIVERPOOL.

Established throughout Great Britain and Germany.

**ONE QUALITY ONLY.****Sheep Casings,  
Cattle Cuts,  
Hog Casings.****"THE BEST."****SPICES****PLAUT & STRETCH,**

Importers and Jobbers of SPICES,

**"PURITY SPICE MILLS."**

80 Pearl Street, New York.

Supplies for the Packing, Provision and  
Sausage Making Trades a specialty.

QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES SENT TO ANY ADDRESS

**N. WOLFSKEHL & CO., SAUSAGE  
CASINGS.**

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**SALTPETRE KNOWLES BROS.**

GRANULATED, POWDERED, CRYSTALS. . . MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS. . .

**TRANSPORTATION. 2****HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE**

The Hamburg-American Line is the oldest German line and the largest steamship company in the world. It has a fleet of 65 ocean steamers, of which 18 are large new twin-screw passenger ships. This is a larger number than any other line possesses. The Hamburg-American is THE ONLY LINE carrying cabin passengers EXCLUSIVELY by twin-screw steamers.

**TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.**

New York-Plymouth (London)-Cherbourg. (Paris)-Hamburg  
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

First Dis'k, Feb. 26, 9 a.m. | Normannia, Mar. 24, 9 a.m.

**Twin-Screw Mail Service** between NEW YORK and HAMBURG direct.

\*Alesia, Feb. 5, 3 p.m. | Arabia, Feb. 19, 3 30 p.m.

Palatia, Feb. 12, 9 a.m. | Prussia, Feb. 26, 9 a.m.

The Pennsylvania is the largest carrier afloat.

Steamers marked thus (\*) take no Cabin Passengers.

**BALTIC LINE TO CHRISTIANA, COPENHAGEN**

and STETTIN.

Georgia, Feb. 12, 2 p.m.

Winter Cruise to Madeira, the Mediterranean and the Orient, from New York by steamship Auguste Victoria January 27, 1898. For further particulars, illustrated pamphlet, rates, etc., apply to

Hamburg-American Line,

37 Broadway, New York, 159 Randolph St., Chicago.

A. ZIMMER, Sheep Buyer. JOHN ENOCH, Cattle Buyer.  
C. W. ZIMMER, Hog Buyer.

**ZIMMER BROS.,****COMMISSION MERCHANTS****FOR THE PURCHASE OF CATTLE,  
SHEEP AND HOGS.**

OFFICE, Live Stock Exchange, N. Y. C., Room 19,  
STOCK YARDS, East Buffalo, N. Y.

We do a strictly Purchasing Business, we will not handle any sale stock under any consideration, consequently we have but one interest in the market, THAT is to keep prices as low as possible.

**H. SCHEIDEBERG,**

(Established 1873)

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

**SAUSAGE CASINGS** AND DIRECT IMPORTER OF  
English Sheep Casings

Best Sausage Casings of Every Description.

624 W. 48th St., NEW YORK.

**DIEBOLD****Safe & Lock Co.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF****Safes, Bank Vaults, Etc.**

NEW YORK OFFICE:

H. W. BEADLE,  
Agent.

79 DUANE ST.

is becoming desperate, and that only a free and profuse importation of foreign cereals and meats from wherever they can be most cheaply obtained will avert famine conditions before another crop can be grown and enable the working people to exist at their present scale of wages. While, therefore, the restriction against the importation of live cattle may continue, and the trade in American meats be surrounded with annoying and costly formalities, the question of food imports to Germany is one in respect of which the interests of their own people will constrain the authorities to resist the agrarian demand for prohibitive measures. There can be no serious combination between European nations to make the cost of food permanently dear. The lesson which they are learning from our country is to cheapen the cost of production, while improving the quality, not only of manufactured goods, but, wherever possible, of agricultural products as well."

### NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

There was a sale of a Produce Exchange membership at \$165.

There were proposed for membership at the Exchange Charles T. Geyer (Yates & Porterfield), shipping, importing and exporting, proposed by Samuel F. Engs, and Benjamin Rush Smith (Springs, Smith & Co.), commission, proposed by J. H. Parker.

Visitors at the Exchange were John Geddes, Howard A. Wrenn, J. W. McVick, all from Chicago; H. Rudnill, H. P. Mulhall, Edward Alcott, J. T. Knowles, H. Hamilton and J. B. Smith, Boston; W. W. Wilson, Liverpool; H. D. Hare, Rochester; H. W. Box, Buffalo.

### Supplementary Reports.

#### PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Continued from Page 12.

The opening to-day (Friday) was easier on a larger run of hogs. Cudahy was selling lard and ribs as the market would take them; Sterling-Hunt were selling, while Baldwin-Gurney took about 1,000,000 lb ribs. Afterward the market stood pretty firm, as there was fairly good outside buying and the decline of 2¢ points was recovered, while the close showed weakness and a decline for the day of 2¢ points all around. The receipts of hogs at the West were 91,000 head, including 41,000 head at Chicago, against 58,500 head and 24,800 head respectively corresponding day last year. At Chicago: Pork—January closed at 9.90; May opened at 9.97, declined to 9.92, sold up to 10.05, closed at 10.00; July opened at 10.10, declined to 10.05, sold up to 10.10, closed at 10.10. Lard—January opened at 4.80, sold up to 4.82, closed at 4.80; May opened at 4.90, declined to 4.87, advanced to 4.92, closed at 4.87@4.90; July opened at 4.97@5.00, eased to 4.97, closed at 4.97. Ribs—January closed at 4.87; May opened at 4.90@4.92, sold up to 4.95, closed at 4.90@4.92; July opened at 5.00, sold to 5.02, closed at 5.00. In New York, Western steam lard on the spot was held at 5.10; of tank lard, 2 cars sold at 4.77; of city steam, sales of 90 tcs. at 4.75@4.80. Refined, for Continent, at 5.35; South America at 5.60; sales of 90 tcs. at 4.75@4.80. Refined, for do., kegs, 6.75. Of pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess, in lots, at 9.75@10.00. Hogs at 5¢@5½¢. In city cut meats there is a further advance in the prices of bellies on continued good English demand. Sales have been made of fully 35,000 lb at 5¢ for loose 12-lb average, 5½¢@5¢ for 10-lb average and 5¼¢ for 14-lb average; they are going out mainly in tierces, and as these packages now cost high, there is equal to about ½¢ over the above figures to put them in those packages to ship.

### TALLOW AND STEARINE.

Continued from Page 16.

For tallow it transpired late on Thursday to the general trade here, and after our report elsewhere printed had been written up, that one melter had sold late on Tuesday 50 hhds. city to an English exporter at 3¢; then late on Thursday there were 100 hhds. city besides taken at 3¢ by the same shipper; there had been 100 hhds. city, special lots, sold at 3 11-16, also to England. This made sales for the week 250 hhds., and left only of fresh made goods about 50 hhds. unsold, and which was offered at 3¢. The remaining part of the week's deliveries on contracts, about 130 hhds. city, went in at 3¢, the other lots of 75 hhds. taken in earlier in the week at 3 11-16, as elsewhere printed in this publication. The market is simply about steady at 3¢ for city. There has been a large business in edible tallow this week, or fully 50 tons sold for export at 4¼¢.

In oleo stearine a sale had been made of 25,000 lb city at 4¼¢, but most of the pressers ask 4¢. Reports from Chicago were that 100,000 lb had been sold there at 5, and that the pressers there were now firm at 5.

### COTTONSEED OIL.

Continued from Page 22.

To-day (Friday) the position had not undergone important change from the report elsewhere printed. It is hard to buy prime yellow in New York for prompt or February delivery under 22½¢, and 300 bbls. needed for prompt shipment were taken at 22½¢. But buyers are scarce, and it would probably be impossible to market a larger lot over 22. The larger holders are not pressing business, believing that when the larger deliveries are over that the motive for a weaker market will be less needed, while there is an apparent disposition to take up any lots that may come out at a decline at the South. Crude in tank cars at the Atlantic coast points still has 15½¢ bid, while there is a little more on offer at 16.

### LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 28—3.45 P. M., Exchange closing.—Beef—Firm; extra India mess, 66s. 3d.; prime mess, 56s. 3d. Pork—Firm; prime mess fine Western, 47s. 6d.; prime mess medium Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 36s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 29s.; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, firm, 28s. 6d.; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, firm, 29s.; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, firm, 28s.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 27s. 6d.; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, dull, 31s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, steady, 25s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western, firm, 25s. 6d. Cheese—Dull; finest American white and colored, 42s. 6d. Tallow—Prime city firm, 19s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull, 15s.

Circulation should be in most cases the basis of advertising rates. But papers of equal circulation are not always of equal value to the advertiser. Quality counts as much as quantity in circulation. The character, ability, influence and standing of a paper, and the relations of its editor to the industry represented, are facts which should be taken into consideration by the wise advertiser.

### NEW YORK MARKETS.

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

The market for ocean freights continues strong. We quote:

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake .....	15/	15/	\$0.18
Canned meats....	15/6	23/	1.05 Marks.
Bacon .....	15/6	20/	1.03 "
Lard, tes. ....	15/6	20/	1.05 "
Lard (sm. p. lbs.)	17/6	25/	1.20 "
Butter .....	30/	30/	2 M. "
Tallow .....	15/	20/	1.05 "
Cottonseed oil, bbl.	3/	4/	1.05 "
Beef, per to .....	3/	4/	1.05 "
Pork, per bbl.....	3/	3/	3.75 "

Direct port U. K. 3/ for large steamers, and 3/4 for small steamers berth terms. Direct port continent berth terms 3/4. Cork for orders 3/4.

#### LIVE CATTLE.

##### Weekly receipts:

	Beaves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,999	...	525	10,130	16,166
Sixtieth St. ....	2,915	82	...	16,785	439
Fortieth St. ....	...	...	...	...	18,247
Hoboken.....	2,175	50	55	1,216	...
Lehigh Val. B. R.	1,385	...	...	...	3,327
Scattering.....	...	...	61	211	...
Totals.....	9,374	112	1,437	27,342	33,379
Totals last week.	10,247	138	1,922	21,316	42,451

##### Weekly exports:

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Quart. Beef.
Eastmans Company.....	...	...	3,480
Armour & Co.....	...	...	132
Nelson Morris.....	...	...	4,420
Swift and Company.....	...	...	1,712
Schwartzschild & Sulzberger	922	...	2,420
J. Shamburg & Son.....	1,080	...	...
C. F. Reeder .....	400	...	...
G. F. Lough & Co.....	14	...	...
Total shipments.....	2,485	...	12,194
Total shipments last week...	1,383	165	10,453
Boston " this week.....	2,929	838	19,754
Baltimore " " " " " "	887	1,604	1,445
Philad'a " " " " " "	1,956	1,423	1,910
Portland " " " " " "	358	...	...
Newport News " " " " " "	475	550	...
St. Johns, N. B. " " " " " "	2,564	495	4,042
To London.....	5,632	3,316	19,449
To Liverpool.....	636	604	...
To Glasgow.....	...	...	1,912
To Southampton.....	248	...	...
To Hull.....	10	...	...
To Bermuda and West Indies.	...	...	...
Totals to all ports.....	9,090	4,415	25,403
" " " last week.....	9,376	1,776	24,998

#### QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to choice native steers.....	4 85 a 5 10
Medium to fair native steers.....	4 60 a 4 80
Common native steers.....	4 00 a 4 50
Stags and Oxen.....	2 65 a 4 50
Bulls and dry cows.....	2 00 a 3 60
Good to prime native steers one year ago.....	4 75 a 4 90

#### LIVE CALVES.

The demand active and market firm and ¼¢ higher. We quote:

Live real calves prime, per lb.....	8½ a 9
" " " common to good, per lb.....	6 a 8
Live Calves, buttermilk and grassers, per lb.....	3½ a 4
" " " fed, per lb.....	4 a 5

#### LIVE HOGS.

The market is very irregular and weak, and prices remain about the same at last week. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extremes.....	3 30 a 4 00
Hogs, heavy.....	4 05 a 4 10
Hogs, light to medium.....	4 15 a 4 25
Pigs.....	4 20 a 4 30
Bought.....	3 00 a 3 20

#### CHICAGO.

Union Stockyards.—Hogs fairly active to 5¢ lower than yesterday's closing; light, \$3.70 @ \$3.90; mixed packers, \$3.75 @ \$3.95; heavy shipping grades, \$3.65 @ \$3.95. Hogs closed weak; packers bought 22,200; shippers bought 7,000; left over, 6,000. The estimated receipts for to-morrow are 28,000.

#### CINCINNATI.

Hogs opened strong, closing easy to 5¢ lower on packers, at \$3.15 @ \$3.90.

#### EAST BUFFALO.

Hogs active and higher; 22 cars on sale; Yorkers, \$4.20 @ \$4.25; pigs and light, \$4.15 @ \$4.17½; mediums, \$4.20; pigs, \$4.10 @ \$4.15; heavy shipping, \$4.20; roughs, \$3.50 @ \$3.65; stags, \$3 @ \$3.10.



# EASTMANS COMPANY

## OF NEW YORK.

### CITY DRESSED BEEF.

Salesroom and Abattoir:

59th STREET, 11th AND 12th AVENUES.

NEW YORK.

Telephone Call, 896-38th St.

Main Office Telephone Call, 641-38th St.

TELEPHONE No. 87.-39TH STREET.

JOSEPH STERN &amp; SON

(SUCCESSORS TO STERN &amp; METZGER.)

## WHOLESALE BUTCHERS

ABATTOIRS, 616, 618 & 620 W. 40th St.  
SALESROOMS, 617, 619 & 621 W. 39th St., N. Y.BEST QUALITY OF CITY DRESSED REFRIGERATED  
BEEF ALWAYS ON HAND.

## KINGAN & CO., Ltd.,

Pork and Beef  
Packers,

INDIANAPOLIS, - - IND

BRANCHES:

RICHMOND, VA.  
NEW YORK, Manhattan Market.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Vine Street.  
BALTIMORE, MD., South Street.  
MEMPHIS, TENN.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

## KAUFMAN & STRAUSS,

### WHOLESALE BUTCHERS

Slaughter House, 622 & 624 W. 40th Street.  
Salesroom, 623 & 625 W. 39th Street.  
Office, 623 West 39th St., NEW YORK.  
TELEPHONE 1430-38TH ST

## E. E. JOHNSTON,

### COMMISSION BUYER OF

## HOGS, SHEEP AND CATTLE.

N. Y. CENTRAL LIVE STOCK YARDS

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

OFFICE, ROOM 15, EXCHANGE BUILDING.

Established 1850.

# SCHWARZSCHILD & SULZBERGER CO.,

## NEW YORK ABATTOIRS: KANSAS CITY.

### Packers and Curers of Choicest Grades of

# Beef, Veal, Mutton and Pork,

## ALL PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS.

MAIN OFFICES:

45th St. &amp; First Ave.

NEW YORK CITY.

MAIN BRANCH AND ABATTOIR:

1st Ave., 45th & 46th Sts. & East River.  
DEPOTS: 518 West Street; Gansevoort Market; Tompkins Market, Third Ave. and 7th St.;  
First Avenue and 102d Street; Twelfth Avenue and 132d Street.

BROOKLYN:

DEPOTS: Pacific and 5th Avenues; Wallabout Market.  
Also Branches and Depots in all of the Principal Cities of the United States.

## N. H. Snyder,

### SHIPPER AND DEALER IN

## Standard Provisions

### and Meat Specialties,

Tongues, Tripe and Pigs' Feet in Vinegar, 25, 50 and 100-lb. Regs. Hotels and the Trade  
solicited. Orders by Tel-graph or Letter promptly attended to.

231 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

180-161 WASHINGTON MARKET, NEW YORK.

Telephone Call:  
3066 Cortlandt.

537 COOKMAN AVE., ASBURY PARK, N. J.

TELEPHONE 575A,  
38TH STREET.

J. M. &amp; P. SCANLAN,

108 BROOKLYN.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

## MUTTON, LAMB AND VEAL.

Main Office and Abattoir, 613 to 619 West 40th Street, New York.

Branches at: West Washington Market, New York, 189 Fort Green Place, Brooklyn.

ALSO DEALERS IN

PULLED WOOLS, PICKLED SHEEP AND LAMB PELTS.

## THE HARLEM PACKING HOUSE

## RICHARD WEBBER,

OFFICE AND REFRIGERATED SALESROOMS:

120th Street and Third Avenue,

NEW YORK.

SLAUGHTER  
OF AND DEALER IN  
CATTLE, HOGS  
AND POULTRY.  
PORK AND BEEF  
PACKER.  
LARD REFINER.  
CURED  
OF FINE PROVISIONS  
FOR HOME AND  
EXPORT TRADE.

ABATTOIRS, FOOT OF W. 39th ST., NEW YORK.

ST. JOSEPH, MO. SIOUX CITY, IA.



## Insulating Paper.

Guaranteed Pure Manila Rope.

Made Especially for Lining Refrigerators,  
Cold Storage Buildings, Refrigerator Cars,  
Ice Houses, and Drying Kilns.

Samples and Prices for the Asking.

C. S. GARRETT &amp; SON,

PAPER MAKERS,

Nos. 12 and 14 Decatur St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## CASINGS

## WEIL'S CASING COMPANY,

626-630 HOWARD ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.,  
Cleaner of and Dealer in  
all kinds of SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Best Spices, Saltpetre and Potato Flour.

## F. BECKER & CO.

3362 South Halstead St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Manufacturers of BEEF and HOG CASINGS

and Dealers in IMPORTED SHEEP CASINGS.

Also, all kinds of BUTCHER SUPPLIES.

Factory, Union Stock Yards, Telephone Yards 665

## COILS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Soapmakers' and Ice Machine Coils a Specialty.

## JAS. D. GARDELL'S SONS, - NORTH WALES, PA.

**EAST LIBERTY.**

Hogs active; best Yorkers and medium weights, \$4.10; pigs and lights, \$4@4.05; heavy weights, \$4.

**INDIANAPOLIS.**

Hogs steady at \$3.85@3.95.

**PEORIA.**

Live hogs opened firm, but now quiet and a shade easier; light, \$3.70@3.77½; mixed, \$3.75@3.82½; heavy, \$3.70@3.82½; roughs, \$3.40@3.55.

**ST. LOUIS.**

Hogs steady to 5c. lower; Yorkers, \$3.70@3.80; packers, \$3.70@3.85; butchers, \$3.70@3.90.

**LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.**

Market weak and of no stability. Lambs have a fair demand for choice stock. Sheep dragging. We quote:

Live spring lambs, per lb. 6 a 6½  
" sheep, good to prime, 4 a 5  
" " poor to fair, 3 a 4½

**LIVE POULTRY.**

Demand continues active and market is firm on the basis of 10¢/10½¢. for fowls, most stock bringing the latter figure. Chickens sold well at 8½¢. Roosters higher, though 6½¢. is extreme. Turkeys in light supply and firm. Ducks and geese in fair supply and selling rather slowly, unless choice. Pigeons firm. We quote:

Fowls, Western, per lb. 10½ a 10½  
" Southern and Southwestern, per lb. 10 a 10  
Chickens, Western, per lb. 8 a 8½  
Roosters, per lb. 6 a 6½  
Turkeys, per lb. 10 a 10½  
Ducks, fattened, per pair 60 a 65  
Ducks, av. Western, per pair 60 a 65  
" Southern and Southwestern, per pair 55 a 60  
Geese, fattened, per pair 1 20 a 1 50  
Geese, av. Western, per pair 1 12 a 1 25  
" Southern and Southwestern, pair. 87 a 1 00  
Pigeons, per pair 20 a 25

**DRESSED BEEF.**

Trade has been very slow this week, but was inclined to be a little firmer at the close. Bologna meat selling better at same prices. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy 8 a 8½  
" light 7½ a 7½  
Common to fair Native 7 a 7½  
Choice Western, heavy 6½ a 6½  
" light 6 a 6½  
Good to prime Western 7 a 7½  
Common to fair Texas 6½ a 6½  
Good to choice Heifer 6 a 6½  
Common to fair Heifers 5½ a 6  
Choice cows 6 a 6½  
Common to fair Cows 5 a 5½  
Good to choice Oxen and Steers 5½ a 6  
Common to fair Oxen and Steers 5 a 5½  
Fleshy Bologna Bulls 5½ a 5½  
Bologna cow beef, boned 4½ a 5½

**DRESSED CALVES.**

Very few city dressed veals selling, and as much as 14c. was given for several prime, but this figure was extreme; 13c. was more often realized when a sale was made. Country dressed in fair demand at a trifle advance. We quote:

Veals, City dressed, prime 11 a 13  
" common to good 9 a 11  
Country dressed, prime 11 a 11  
" common to good 7½ a 10½  
Grassers and Buttermilks 6 a 7

**DRESSED HOGS.**

A little alteration of prices; demand only moderate and supply fair. We quote:

Hogs, heavy 8 a 8½  
Hogs, 160 lbs. 8 a 8½  
Hogs, 160 lbs. 8 a 8½  
Hogs, 140 lbs. 8 a 8½  
Pigs 8½ a 9  
Country dressed 8½ a 9

**DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.**

Spring lambs in moderate supply, but demand light and tone weak. Sheep easier at ½¢. decline. We quote:

Good to choice lambs 8½ a 9½  
Common to medium lambs 8 a 8½  
Good to prime sheep 7 a 7½  
Common to medium 6 a 6½

**DRESSED POULTRY.**

Receipts last six days, 11,030 packages; previous six days, 12,996; corresponding six days last year, 15,354. The market in general is rather quiet, though stocks are not at all bur-

densome, and for strictly choice qualities of most kinds the tone is quite firm. Turkeys, chickens and fowls are covered by preceding remarks. Philadelphia capons rarely of fancy quality, and usual grades drag; small and slips very dull. Choice Western ducks slightly in seller's favor, but many lots open more or less sweetly, and such move slowly. Good geese steady. We quote:

Turkeys, Western, fancy, young hens, per lb. 13 a 13  
" " " & toms 12 a 12½  
" " " young toms, lb. 12 a 12  
" " " fair to good, lb. 10 a 11½  
" " " old toms 10 a 10  
Chickens, Phila., fancy, per lb. 13 a 13  
" " " fair to good 10 a 11  
Chickens, Jersey, prime, per lb. 10 a 10½  
" State and Penn., good to prime 9 a 10  
" Western, dry-placed, fancy 9 a 9½  
" Western, scalded, fancy 9 a 9½  
" Western, poor to good 7½ a 8½  
" and fowls, mixed, West. av. prime 9 a 9  
" " " fr to good 7½ a 8½  
Fowls, State and Penn., good to prime 8½ a 9  
" Western, av. prime 8½ a 9  
" " fair to good 7 a 8  
Old Cocks, Western 5 a 6  
Capon, Phila., fancy, large 15 a 16  
" " " medium sizes 12 a 14  
" " " small and slips 10 a 10  
" Western, fancy, large 10 a 11  
" " " medium sizes 12 a 12½  
" " " small and slips 9 a 11  
Ducks, near-by, fancy, per lb. 8 a 10  
" Western, fancy, per lb. 6 a 7  
" " fair to good 5 a 6  
Geese, near-by, prime 8 a 8  
" Western, fancy 7 a 8  
" " fair to good 5 a 6  
Squabs, choice, large white, per doz. 3 00 a 3 25  
" small and poor, per doz. 1 75 a 2 00

**PROVISIONS.**

The demand for provisions has been good this week. Figures remain the same. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE).  
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average 9 a 9½  
" " " 12 to 14 " 8 a 9  
" " " heavy " 8 a 8½  
California hams, smoked, light 6 a 7  
" " " heavy 6 a 6½  
Smoked bacon, boneless 9 a 9½  
" (rib in) 8 a 9  
Dried beef sets 13 a 13  
Smoked beef tongues, per lb. 13 a 14  
" " boulders 7 a 8½  
Pickled bellies, light 7 a 8  
" " heavy 6 a 7  
Fresh pork loins, City 7 a 7½  
" " Western 6½ a 6½

**GAME.**

Partridges very scarce and choice birds wanted. Grouse steady. Quail held with confidence, but top quotation is extreme for prompt sales even of the finest birds. Rabbits in light demand. Venison dull. Choice heavy ducks would sell fairly. We quote:

Partridges, per pair, near-by, prime 1 00 a 1 50  
" Western, per pair 1 00 a 1 00  
Grouse, prime, dark, undrawn, per pair 1 00 a 1 12  
" " pin-tails, per pair 1 00 a 1 00  
" inferior, per pair 40 a 50  
Quail, Western, per doz., prime 1 75 a 2 00  
" Southern 1 50 a 1 60  
Wild ducks, canvas, per pair 2 00 a 2 50  
" " redhead 75 a 1 50  
" " ruddy 5 a 75  
" " mallard 75 a 1 00  
" " black 75 a 90  
" " blue wing teal, per pair 40 a 50  
" " green wing teal 25 a 30  
Rabbits, prime, per pair 12 a 15  
Jack Rabbits, per pair 25 a 35  
Venison, saddles, per lb. 12 a 15  
" fresh, whole deer, per lb. 10 a 12

**FISH.**

Cod, heads off 4 a 6  
" " heads on 2 a 2½  
Halibut, White 12 a 12  
" Grey 8 a 10  
Striped bass 12 a 25  
Clinefish, frozen 7 a 8  
Eels, skinned 6 a 12½  
" skin on 4 a 6  
White perch 5 a 10  
Flounders 4 a 8  
Salmon, Western 12½ a 15  
" frozen 7 a 8  
Smelts, Kennebec 4 a 10  
" Scotia, frozen 5 a 10  
Lobsters, large 15 a 16  
" medium 8 a 10  
Herrings 2½ a 3  
Red snappers 4 a 8  
Mackerel spantab, green, frozen 15 a 15  
" frozen 15 a 15  
Shad, rose 4 a 6  
Scallops 1 00 a 1 50  
Soft crabs 4 a 6  
Porgies 4 a 6  
Weakfish, frozen 6 a 6  
Sea bass 12 a 15  
White fish 6 a 10  
Pompano 6 a 15  
Haddock 4 a 3  
King fish 12½ a 15  
Clascon 4 a 4½  
Prawn 60 a 75

**BUTTER.**

Receipts last six days, 31,419 packages; previous six days, 31,663 packages. The movement in fancy fresh table grades of butter is very satisfactory, and stock if cleaning up so well that values for such are steady. Jobbers are paying 20c. willingly for extra creamery, and some houses begin to run a little short. We quote:

NEW BUTTER.  
Creamery, Western, extras, per lb. 20 a 20  
" " firsts 18 a 19  
" " seconds 16 a 17  
" " thirds 14½ a 15½  
" " State finest 19 a 19  
" " firsts 17 a 18  
" " thirds to seconds 14 a 16  
" " June make, extras 18 a 18  
" " firsts 16 a 17  
" " thirds to seconds 15 a 15½  
State dairy, half skinned tubs, fall ends, finest 17½ a 18  
" " " " seconds 16 a 17  
" " " thirds 14 a 15  
" " tubs, thirds 13 a 13½  
" " skinned, finest 17 a 17½  
" " fair to choice 13 a 16½  
Western imitation creamery, fancy 16 a 17  
" " firsts 14 a 15  
" " seconds 13 a 13½  
" factory, fresh extras 14 a 14½  
" " fresh, firsts 12½ a 13  
" " seconds 11 a 12  
" " lower grades 13½ a 14  
" " June grades 11 a 13  
" " held, thirds to firsts 11 a 13  
Rolls, fresh, fancy 13 a 13  
" poor to choice 11 a 12

**CHEESE.**

Receipts last six days, 10,745 boxes; previous six days, 14,251 boxes. A more or less unsettled feeling prevails as a result of the quietness of trade, but there was nothing that seemed to warrant any change in quotations. Foreign advices do not encourage important business just now. The pressure to sell comes on the average fine grades and lower qualities. Liverpool cable 43s. We quote:

NEW CHEESE.  
State, full cream, large, fancy, Sept 8½ a 8½  
" " choice Oct., large 8 a 8½  
" " fair to good 7½ a 7½  
" " common 6½ a 7  
" " colored, small, fancy, Sept 9 a 9½  
" " white, " Sept 9 a 9½  
" " small, choice October 8½ a 8½  
" " common to good 7½ a 8  
" light skims, choice, small 6½ a 6½  
" " large 6 a 6½  
" part " small 5 a 5½  
" " large 4½ a 5½  
" good to prime 4½ a 5½  
" common to fair 3 a 4  
" full skims 2 a 3

**EGGS.**

Receipts last six days, 29,167 cases; previous six days, 18,104 cases. Reports of storms in the West have had a stimulating effect and under the call on 'Change bids were soon raised to 19c., but holders refused to accept and no public sales were made. Refrigerator eggs are in small supply and active. We quote:

Penna. fancy fresh, per doz. 21 a 21  
B. it. and Wash., fresh-gathered, firsts 20 a 20  
Western, fresh-gathered, firsts 19 a 19  
" " fair to good 19 a 19½  
Kentucky, fresh, fair to choice 19 a 19½  
Tenn. and Va., fresh, fair to prime 19 a 19½  
Southern, fresh, fair quality 18 a 18½  
Refrigerator, prime, case count 15 a 15

**BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.**

Fresh Beef Tongue 50 to 65c  
Calves' heads, scalded 40 to 50c  
Sweet breads, veal 25 to 60c a pair  
" " Beef 15 a 25c a pair  
Calves' livers 40 to 60c a piece  
Beef kidneys 8 to 10c a piece  
Mutton kidneys 2 to 3c a piece  
Livers, beef 40 to 60c a piece  
Oxtails 6 to 8c a piece  
Hearts, beef 15 to 20c a piece  
Rolls, beef 10 to 12c a lb  
Butte, beef 6 to 8c a lb  
Tenderloins, beef 22 to 30c a lb  
Lamb's fries 8 to 10c a pair

**BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.**

60 lbs. round shin bones, carload lots, per ton. 360 a 360  
50 " " " " " " 80 a 80  
41 " flat " " " " 334 a 30  
90 " thigh " " " " 90 a 90  
70 to 80 lbs. thigh " " " " 70 a 80

**SHEEPSKINS.**

Market weak, but improving; prices will be fixed next week for the month. Wool is very firm, whereas meat is selling very weak. Goods will be handled in lots, and not as before. We quote:

Sheepskins, native 1 25 a 1 40  
Lambskins, native 1 25 a 1 40  
Mead 1 00 a 1 10



## WANTED. Dry Rib Bones

IN CARLOAD LOTS.

Also  
Buyer of **ROUND AND FLAT SHIN BONES,  
WITH KNUCKLES.**

**ALEX. HOLTHUSEN,**  
284 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

Highest Prices Paid for

### CATTLE HORNS.

The Horn Supply Co., Leominster Centre,  
Mass., U. S. A.

See Order Book Coupon on Page 22.

### WANTED.

Man who thoroughly under-  
stands the manufacture of  
Bone Glue. Address,

Cal., Box 10,

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,  
284-286 Pearl St., New York.

**W. Wilson Tickle,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

66 and 167 Palmerston Buildings, LONDON, E. C.

(Proprietor of THE AUSTRALIAN TRADING WORLD)

Will undertake any Commissions for the purchase  
of English goods.

Samples of Cutlery, etc. furnished by parcel post  
on receipt of remittance to cover cost.

Orders must be accompanied with cash or its equiv-  
alent.

**LIVE & DEAD STOCK, ANIMAL PRO-  
DUCTS & GEN. PROVISION AGENTS & DEALERS**  
(correspondence solicited)

**EDWD HEYMANS & FILS (PARIS)**  
(Established 1872) 19, rue Béranger (FRANCE)

## Second-Hand Machinery.

Machinery from a Fertilizer and  
Rendering Works for sale, including  
a 75 Horse-Power Engine, 2 Boilers,  
Tankage Dryer, one 3-Foot and one  
4-Foot Denmead Mill, several Jacket  
Kettles, Boomer Presses, Tanks,  
Etc. Address **GEO. F. TAYLOR,**  
80 Pine Street, New York.

### LARD AND TALLOW PRESS.

WANTED.—Second-hand Lard and Tal-  
low Press Steam Tanking Outfit.  
Also 8 H. P. Boiler and 6 H. P. Engine.  
Address, **B. S. C., Box 18,**  
The National Provisioner,  
284-286 Pearl St., New York.

### PRESSES FOR SALE CHEAP

Three Johnson Filter Presses, 30 Plates, 18 inches  
diameter, and  
One Filter Press, 30 Plates, 18 inches square. Will  
stand 1,000 pounds to the square inch. Also  
One No. 3 Oleo Press.

**JOSEPH LISTER,**  
1158-1160 Elston Avenue, Chicago.

## SECOND-HAND

**Coils,  
Ice Cans,  
Valves**

Complete  
FOR  
Ice Factory

## FOR SALE.

Apply, H. S. P., care

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,  
NEW YORK.

### WANTED.

A SECOND-HAND FERTILIZER DRY-  
er. State Capacity. Address **F., Box 24,**  
care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,  
284-286 Pearl street, New York City.

## Sheepcasings.

Active man with good references  
would like to represent European or  
Australian house in sheepcasings in the  
United States and Canada.

**X. Y. Z., Box 112,**

Care "The National Provisioner,"

284-286 Pearl St., New York.

### POSITION WANTED.

An active, intelligent man with business ex-  
perience and good references, would accept  
any honorable position at moderate salary.  
Address **R. H. W., Box 14, THE NA-  
TIONAL PROVISIONER, 284-286 Pearl**  
street.

—Cold storage warehouses were originally  
used for putting away surplus dairy products.  
Now fresh and dried fruits, raisins, currants,  
meat, poultry, game and foods almost too nu-  
merous to mention find their way into the  
frigid depositories. The original idea of cold  
storage was to protect merely from heat. Now  
tobacco, nuts and many other things are put  
into cold storage to protect them from insects  
and worms. Raw furs are also thus treated,  
as well as manufactured furs. Cold storage  
was first introduced into the big cities some  
15 years ago. Since that time the number of  
things for which it is utilized has continued  
to increase until it embraces goods in nearly  
all kinds of business—in short, it takes in not  
only every article that can be injured by heat,  
but all things liable to be injured by any  
manner of living thing, from a moth to a man.  
Cold storage is chiefly interesting to thinkers  
as being the important economic factor that  
it has certainly become. The destructibility  
of food being practically put beyond the influ-  
ence of the weather, the advantage of near-  
ness to market is not the important factor in  
farmers' prices for products that it once was,  
and, incidentally, the system has worked to  
encourage the abandonment of New England  
farms worked by small farmers. But, on the  
other hand, cold storage has given the con-  
sumer the enjoyment of summer products in  
winter, and at fair prices, that otherwise  
could not be had. It has enlarged the "visible  
supply" of available food immensely and  
worked other general benefits. Thus do these  
new economic factors multiply with our com-  
plex civilization. Many persons are always  
found to denounce them, and some special  
pursuits are doubtless injured by them for the  
time; but on the whole they are bound to  
work for the general comfort and increased  
cheapness of living.

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**BUTCHERS.**

The following Mortgages on Butchers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, Jan. 22, 1898. They are a reprint from our National Retail Butchers' Review, 284-286 Pearl Street, New York, sent out to houses on January 24, who subscribe to same.

**MANHATTAN BOROUGH.**  
(New York City.)**Mortgages.**

Arlowitz, Barnett, 42 Delancey St.; to United Dressed Beef Co. (R.).....	\$880
Bach, E. & B., 978 Southern Boulevard; to I. Seaburn.....	300
Cohen, Geo. B., 1071 Park Ave. and 119 East 90th St.; to Natl. L. A.....	150
Cohen, Edel, 184 Forsyth St.; to United Dressed Beef Co.....	54
Greenfield, M. N., 367 East 4th St.; to M. Klein.....	50
Heydolph, C. A., 1988 Amsterdam Ave.; to Wolf, Sayer & Heller.....	600
Marcellin, Maria, 297 7th Ave.; to L. Massucci.....	400
Nicolaus, Anne, 1455 Amsterdam Ave.; to C. D. Degenhardt.....	250
Rosen, Joe, 176 Madison St.; to D. Frankel.....	250
Schiff, Chaskel, 53 Willett St.; to Rifka Schiff.....	150
Tomkin, Abraham, 2335 1st Ave.; to H. Brand (R.).....	80
Weil, Sarah, 222 9th Ave.; to J. Lehman.....	175

**Bills of Sale.**

Lemle, Louis, 778 10th Ave.; to L. Block.....	1,000
Vollmar, C. & M., 267 9th Ave.; to L. Levy.....	600

**BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.****Mortgages.**

Roth, J. T., 795 Flatbush Ave.; to B. Mayer.....	200
--	-----

**Bills of Sale.**

Horwitz, H., 1448 Fulton St.; to L. Horwitz.....	250
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**HUDSON COUNTY.****Mortgages.**

Bohnert, H. J., West Hoboken; to J. Meininger.....	215
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**MANHATTAN BOROUGH.**

(New York City.)

**Mortgages.**

Aronson, Sam, 1632 2d Ave.; to T. Krainan.....	\$600
Berg & Sillberg, 2633 3d Ave.; to S. M. Barber.....	250
Doscher, Minna, 113 E. 105th; to A. Koenig.....	40
Kelly, Matthew, 21 Columbus Ave.; to M. & K. Dinnen.....	3,300
Same, same; to same.....	3,300
Lasner, Dora, 36 Clinton; to S. Sperling.....	575
Mohrmann, John, 24 City Hall pl.; to M. A. Gissel.....	500
Posternack, Abraham, 157 Monroe; to D. Cohen.....	500
Same, same; to same.....	500
Rosen, Alex., 138 Madison; to D. Raices (Lunch Fixtures).....	70
Rogers, Jason, trustee of, 63d and Boulevard; to J. M. Bell.....	9,887
Ross, Hyman, 84 Willett; to M. Jacobs.....	75
Simons, Maurice, 95 1st Ave.; to B. Silverman.....	200
Adler & Lesser, 204 Wooster; to W. Lippmann.....	75
Childs, Ida I., 285 and 391 Broadway; to W. Thompson.....	3,500
Same, same; to Pettet & Blackhall, trustee.....	Same security.
Dubin, Judah, 34 Canal; to S. Feldstein.....	500
Inglefinger & Berger, 57 E. Houston; to E. R. Biehler.....	120
Phillips, H. W., 142 Nassau; to C. H. Moses (R).....	11,484
Wieland, Karl, 248 E. Houston; to Sarina Wagner.....	300
Wolfer F. J., 175 E. 20th; to W. H. Otto.....	110
Workman & Nathanson, 253 Bowery; to J. Friedman.....	50

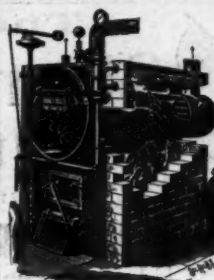
**Bills of Sale.**

Burger, Sarah, 126½ Canal; to P. Zeitlin.....	800
Deutschman, Saml., 85 Chrystie; to Annie Deutschman.....	150
Epstein, Gussie, 555 Morris Ave.; to S. Scheuer.....	300
Gude, F. W., 435 W. 56th; to Mary Gude.....	100
Green, W. J., 161 and 163 Lincoln Ave.; to J. J. Hayden.....	5,500
Herz, Gustave, 325 E. 5th; to Louisa Kramer.....	300
Jacobs, A. N., 274 Bowery; to H. Merrill.....	3,000
Lasner, Dora, 36 Clinton; to Jos. Lasner.....	75
Voight, John, 115 Park Ave.; to Wm. Voight.....	1,500

**BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.****Mortgages.**

Brunjes, Meta A., 171 Glenmore Ave.; to H. Geerken.....	475
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NOTE.—The above information will be furnished in our National Retail Butchers' Review, 284-286 Pearl Street, New York, nearly one week ahead of this publication to all those who may desire to order it. Price, \$2.00 per year, 52 weekly numbers.

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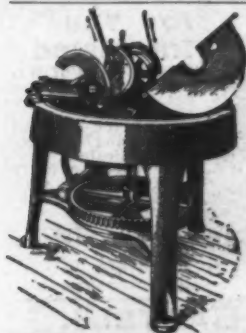
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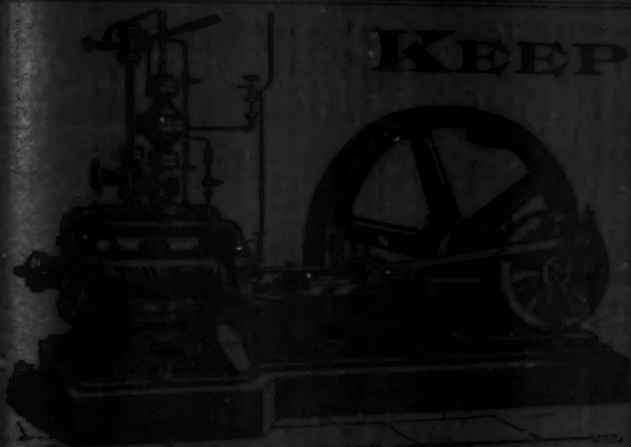
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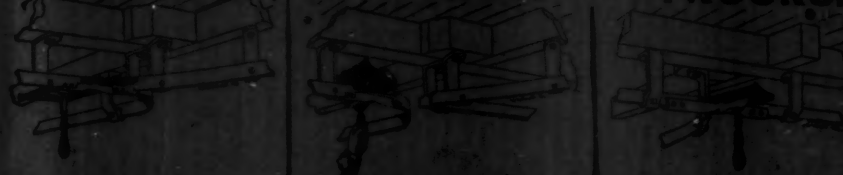
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